

REPORT  
OF  
THE MILITIA COUNCIL  
FOR THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA  
FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31  
1912

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OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1912

[No. 35—1913.]







*To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert,  
Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., &c., &c., &c., Governor-  
General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

SIR,

I have the honour to lay before Your Royal Highness the annual report of the Militia Council for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient Servant,

SAM HUGHES,

*Minister of Militia and Defence.*

November 21, 1912.







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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE MILITIA COUNCIL

Year Ending March 31, 1912.

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1. The Militia Council present, herewith, their report on the work of the Militia during the twelve months ended March 31, 1912.

2. The report on the training during the period under review, which was published a few months ago as an Interim Report, is appended hereto for purposes of reference. (Appendix E.)

MILITARY POLICY.

3. The one object to be sought is preparedness for war,—the possession of the power to mobilize at short notice a force of adequate strength, well trained and fully equipped, with added means for maintaining it in the field, during the continuance of hostilities, undiminished in numbers and efficiency.

4. Peace expenditure imposes limitations, and, in Canada, there are special difficulties to be overcome. Effort, however, is being concentrated on essentials, and in certain directions progress has been made; but much remains to be done before from a military point of view, the situation can be regarded as entirely satisfactory.

DEFENCE.

5. In the scheme of defence a few re-adjustments have been made, but no important changes have been introduced.

6. In general terms, the first line of defence consists of the troops which have been allotted to mobile field formations (divisions and brigades).

7. Of the second line the first portion includes troops, fighting and administrative, required for duty on lines of communication, troops told off to garrison coast defences and to protect certain vulnerable points of strategical importance, and a few units which are held in reserve available for general purposes.

8. The first portion of the second line would be required to mobilize at the same time as the first line; but the second portion, consisting of reinforcements, would not be taken in hand until a later period.

MOBILIZATION.

9. As regards mobilization, the general scheme is assuming definite shape. It depends for its success on decentralization, on the delegation of authority and responsibility. Divisional and district commanders will be given as free a hand as possible, and they will not be required to adopt a uniform system. Their work will be supervised and their endeavours co-ordinated; but it is recognized that their arrangements must accord, and vary, with local conditions.



10. The actual preparations which it is possible to make in time of peace are, of course, controlled and restricted by political and financial considerations, and they relate, mainly, to the completion of the ranks to war establishment, the provision of horses and transport, and the supply of war outfit.

11. The peace strength of the Militia is, as compared with its war establishment, relatively low; and there is no organized reserve whence to draw the difference. In circumstances rendering necessary a general mobilization it is safe to assume that the ranks will at once be filled by volunteers; but among their number will be men who have never trained.

12. There is in force no system of "horse registration", in the usual acceptance of the term; but divisional and district commanders have received instructions which will facilitate arrangements for the provision of remounts and transport. The instructions under reference rely on powers conferred by the Militia Act, and they pre-suppose close co-operation between the civil and military authorities.

13. As regards war outfit, there are stores which, after more or less delay, can be obtained on emergency by local purchase. But there are others of a kind which cannot be improvised; at short notice they can neither be obtained by contract nor bought in sufficiently large quantities in the open market. Therefore, they should be kept in store in time of peace. If they are not, mobilization will be arrested, or the troops will be compelled to take the field improperly equipped. Lack of funds has, so far, impeded even the gradual accumulation of reserves, and it would be wrong to attempt to conceal the fact that there are serious deficiencies. It is, however, satisfactory to note that as regards the supply of arms and ammunition good progress has been made.

#### INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

14. By maintaining close co-operation between the Militia and the Naval Service the Interdepartmental Committee continues to display its usefulness.

15. Regarding the regulation of traffic at defended ports the respective responsibilities of the two services have now been definitely settled, and other questions of joint interest have from time to time come under discussion.

16. The Committee has been re-constituted; it now consists of—

The Director of the Naval Service,

The Chief of the General Staff, and

The General Staff Officer for Mobilization.

#### INTELLIGENCE AND CORPS OF GUIDES.

17. The work of the Intelligence Division is progressive.

18. The recent attachment of Intelligence Officers to the General Staff at the headquarters of divisions and districts appears to be giving satisfactory results.

19. Instructional tours for officers of the Corps of Guides were held at Petawawa, Levis and Aldershot, and at one or other of them an opportunity was afforded for the attendance of every officer of the Corps in Eastern Canada.

20. Whilst the numbers present at training were fewer than in preceding years, the quality of the work done and the interest displayed by those who took part in it showed marked improvement.

21. Results were sufficiently encouraging to warrant the organization of a mounted company in the 2nd Divisional Area, and of mounted sections in the 1st and 5th.



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## SURVEYS.

22. The field work of the Survey Division consisted of topography, and the running of transit traverses and level lines for the control of the topography. The office work consisted of the reduction and plotting of field notes, the compilation and preparation of sheets of the regular one-inch series, and the preparation and lithographing of various maps for field days, manœuvres and training purposes.

23. The general field work continued from May 3rd to November 29th, 1911. Two transit parties were employed during the season, the total period being equivalent to one party for 39½ weeks. These parties ran 1,588 miles of traverse, cheaply and expeditiously. In addition to the above, 555 miles of railway were traversed by a party of two employed for 11 weeks, and 230 miles of bicycle and perambulator traverse were run by a party of three employed for 12 weeks.

24. Four level parties of two each were employed during the season, equivalent to one party for 82 weeks. They ran 2,400 miles of levels, mostly in very rough country.

25. The topography, which was partly in the vicinity of Kingston and partly in the Eastern Townships, covered an area of 1,331 square miles. The topography of two sheets was completed, and progress was made in that of nine others. The work was carried out by two permanent employees, four non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers and one temporary employee. This branch of the work was in charge of an officer, whose headquarters were part of the time, at Sherbrooke, P.Q., and afterwards at Kingston, Ontario. The field sheets, as completed, were examined on the ground by this officer or one of the permanent employees; the accuracy of the topography has been thereby increased.

26. A separate party, under an officer, completed the survey of the Petawawa training area. They were in the field for 39½ weeks and did 138 square miles of topography.

27. During the year four topographical sheets of the regular 1" to 1 mile series were prepared for lithographing and three were issued.

28. In all 61 sheets of the 1" to 1 mile series, covering an area of 19,100 square miles, have now been completely surveyed. Of these, 31 have been issued, 24 are in the hands of the lithographers, and 6 are in course of preparation.

## TRAINING.

## EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

*Instruction in England.*

29. Officers of the Permanent Force attended instructional courses in England as under:—

Staff College...	2
Ordnance College (Advanced Class) ...	1
Gunnery Staff Course ...	3
School of Military Engineering ...	8
Physical Training Course ...	1
Ordnance Machinery Course ....	2

*Staff College.*

30. Two vacancies at the Staff College, Camberley, are allotted to officers of the Permanent Force, annually. At the present time there are four officers preparing to compete for the qualifying examination for entrance to that institution.



*Officers' Long Course.*

31. The conditions under which officers of the Active Militia may take the "Long Course" have been changed, with effect from November, 1912.

32. The course formerly consisted of two portions, the first of which was taken at a Royal School of Instruction; the second, lasting three months, at the Royal Military College. The entire course will now be taken, annually, at the Royal Military College; it will last seven months, November to May, and the Syllabus has been amended. The qualifications necessary before attendance have been altered so as to require a candidate to be in possession of a certificate from a Royal School of Instruction, and it is hoped that the new course will provide for officers a useful military education, theoretical and practical.

33. The possession of a "Long Course" certificate has, also, been made obligatory in the case of a candidate for a commission in the Permanent Force (except administrative services and departments).

34. During the year 1911-12 eleven officers were granted certificates, and at the end of the fiscal year there were five attending the course which was then in progress.

*Preparatory and Refresher Courses.*

35. A "Preparatory Course" is held at the Royal Military College, annually, from January to June, for the benefit of candidates from the Permanent Force preparing themselves for the entrance examination to the Staff College. Four officers were attending the course at the end of the fiscal year.

36. In conjunction with the above, there is a "Refresher Course" of three months (January—March) for the military education of officers of the Permanent Force, or selected officers of the Active Militia. Five officers attended this course during the spring of 1912.

*Artillery Staff Course.*

37. Three officers successfully completed the course, which commenced in January, 1911.

*Staff Tour.*

38. A Staff Tour was held at Kentville in the autumn for the Permanent Force officers of the Halifax Garrison, and smaller regimental exercises were held in the other divisional areas. It is hoped that in future it will be possible to hold at least one staff tour in each divisional area each year.

*War Games.*

39. War games were carried out in the various divisional areas under the direction of the General Staff Officers. These exercises are not of an advanced nature; they are intended to provide elementary instruction in tactics for officers both of the Permanent Force and of the Active Militia.

## EXAMINATIONS.

*Staff College.*

40. One officer underwent (and passed) the qualifying entrance examination to the Staff College.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

*Promotion Examinations.*

41. The examination of officers of the Permanent Force in subject "c" (practical), previously conducted under arrangements made from Militia Headquarters, was handed over to the officers commanding divisions and districts, and will be held by them from time to time as required.

42. The semi-annual written examinations were held in May and December. Sixty-five candidates, officers of the Permanent Force, presented themselves for examination in one or more subjects or subheads. The papers for these examinations continue to be set by the War Office, and they are looked over and marked in the same way as those of officers of the regular army.

*Tactical Fitness.*

43. An examination in the practical portion, Part II, was held at Petawawa in August, 1911. Two officers of the Permanent Force were examined and qualified.

*Lieutenant-Colonels, Active Militia.*

44. The examination of lieutenant-colonels of the Active Militia before promotion to the rank of colonel is similar to that for majors of the Permanent Force, but modified in accordance with the regulations. The papers are looked over in Canada. Two officers underwent this examination, and one succeeded in passing.

*Literary Examination.*

45. Five candidates presented themselves for the Literary Examination for appointment to the Permanent Force, held in May, 1911, of whom none passed.

*Royal Military College.*

46. Seventy-six candidates presented themselves for the entrance examination to the Royal Military College, 1911, of whom 51 were successful in passing.

## CANADIAN OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

47. Regulations suggested for the Canadian Officers Training Corps have been issued to all universities. The general principles of the scheme have been accepted by McGill, but a unit has not yet been organized. It is hoped that during the next college year a contingent of at least one infantry company will be formed at McGill, and that other universities will follow.

## INSTRUCTION IN UNIVERSITIES.

48. At McGill University, Montreal, there is a voluntary course of lectures in military subjects. The course is spread over a period of two years.

At the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, the course comprises only thirty lectures, but it is obligatory. Each student attends weekly lectures during one year; in addition, physical and military drill is carried out on two afternoons a week during the same year. The attendance at the College is small, but the Nova Scotia Department of Education is to be congratulated upon the fact that instruction in military subjects is made obligatory.



3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

## PERMANENT SCHOOLS.

49. The system of instruction at the Royal Schools of Instruction for cavalry and infantry was re-organized, with effect from 1st January, 1912. By providing for preliminary instruction at local headquarters it has been considered feasible to reduce the minimum length of time required at a permanent school before qualification. Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Active Militia may now qualify for each rank in two weeks, provided they have attained a certain standard of knowledge before going to the school. The syllabus of instruction has been revised accordingly.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

50. Provisional Schools are specially authorized, when necessary, to suit the convenience of officers and non-commissioned officers who are unable to find time to attend the permanent schools.

## INSTRUCTIONAL CADRE.

51. An Instructional Cadre of cavalry and infantry non-commissioned officers has been organized to assume the duties of the instruction of the Active Militia. These non-commissioned officers are selected from units of the Permanent Force after a special course in instructional duties and, on passing a qualifying examination, they are posted to the Cadre.

52. At present the establishment of the Instructional Cadre is 101. This allows of one non-commissioned officer to every two regiments of cavalry or battalions of infantry, but as more instructors become available, and as they may be found useful or necessary, the establishment may be increased to meet requirements.

53. Detailing certain non-commissioned officers to perform the duty of instructing the Active Militia leaves the Permanent Force more free to perform its own necessary training, and prevents the interference of the one duty with the other to the extent which formerly obtained, while the absence of non-commissioned officers on instructional duty does not now deprive the permanent units of the non-commissioned officers required to carry on their own regimental work. The system also ensures better instruction for the Active Militia.

54. Provision has also been made for the non-commissioned officers of the Instructional Cadre to revert to regimental duty, periodically, to prevent them losing touch with practical work.

## INSTRUCTION AT LOCAL HEADQUARTERS.

55. The organization of the Instructional Cadre has rendered it possible to instruct squadrons and companies at local headquarters in a way which has never before been feasible. One non-commissioned officer is detailed to one or two regiments for the whole of the non-training period, *i.e.* from October to May, and is available to conduct classes whenever desired. In this way officers, and more especially non-commissioned officers, should be able to obtain sufficient instruction by means of "preparatory classes", before attending a permanent school, to ensure their qualifying at the school in two weeks time.

56. It is hoped that it will also be possible to collect classes of non-commissioned officers and men for preliminary instruction and squad drill before going into camp.

## CERTIFICATES.

57. The following table shows the number of certificates issued from all schools of instruction.



RETURN OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED BETWEEN APRIL 1st, 1911, AND MARCH 31st, 1912.

School	OFFICERS				N. C. OFFICERS						SIGNALLING				MUS- KETRY		MED- ICAL	Cadet Instructors	Trumpeters and Buglers	Caretakers	Miscellaneous	Total				
	Long Course	Field Officers	Captains	Subalterns	Equitation	Sergt. Instructors or Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Bombardiers	Equitation	N. C. O's.			Distinguished	Qualified	Nursing Sisters							First Aid			
											Officers	Grade "A"	Grade "B"											Asst. Instructors	Grade "A"	Grade "B"
Royal Schools of Cavalry, Toronto, Ont., St. Johns, Que.		19	17	29	28	28	32	33		21										217						
Royal School of Cavalry, Winnipeg, Man.		8	16	24		2	21	12												96						
Royal School of Artillery (Field), Kingston, Ont.		3	10	13		1	11	9	10	1									1	80						
Royal School of Artillery (Garrison) Halifax, Esquimalt, Quebec		1			2		8	5	6	2										41						
Royal School of Infantry, London		4	20	7		3	16	1												10						
Royal School of Infantry, Toronto	4	8	19	11		10	11	10												66						
Royal School of Infantry, Fredericton			6	5		3	10													125						
Royal School of Infantry, Halifax		2	10	8		10	11	9												68						
Royal School of Infantry, Quebec		15	44	60		2	23	17												96						
Royal School of Instruction (Infantry) Winnipeg, Man		1	4	13	2	1	23	37												161						
Royal Canadian Engineers																				101						
Provisional Schools : Cavalry		3	5	18	8	1	17	26		1										79						
" " Artillery				4			4													8						
" " Corps of Guides																										
" " Infantry																										
Permanent School of Instruction (Infantry), Esquimalt			2	20		2	42	17												119						
Army Service Corps			7	16			38	1												62						
Special Courses (Medical Corps)		2	1				2	6												11						
Provisional Schools (Signalling)		2	3	9	10	7	24	21								4				83						
Totals.	4	68	164	237	50	70	293	204	16	28					4				1	311						
																				21						
																				1724						



## MUSKETRY.

58. The musketry training for 1911 has been reported on in the Interim Report and the report of the Inspector General. (See Appendix E.)

59. Special volunteer courses of musketry were organized at Toronto and Hamilton, at which forty-four officers and non-commissioned officers presented themselves for examination. Of these, thirty-seven qualified as Musketry Instructors.

60. Arrangements are being made for a course of the Canadian School of Musketry at Calgary, Alta., during July and August, 1912, for the purpose of accommodating officers and non-commissioned officers from British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

## SIGNALLING.

61. The training in signalling carried out during 1911 has been reported on in the Interim Report and the report of the Inspector General. (See Appendix E.)

## LIBRARIES.

62. During the year reference libraries were established, one in each divisional area and military district. These libraries receive an annual grant from the Department for the purchase of books; they also receive an issue of official publications. They are intended to provide officers, both Permanent Force and Active Militia, with military literature, and to encourage them to study their profession.

63. Smaller libraries of a more technical nature have been established at the Schools of Gunnery for the use of officers and non-commissioned officers, attending these schools; also, small libraries for officers' messes of the various units of the Permanent Force.

## ORGANIZATION.

64. During the past year the Militia has expanded and its organization has improved.

65. The re-organization of the Militia on a divisional basis was effected from the 1st April, 1911. The four commands in Eastern Canada were re-constituted so as to form six divisional commands providing six infantry divisions and four cavalry brigades.

66. The headquarters of the several divisions are as follows:—

- 1st Division, London, Ont.
- 2nd Division, Toronto, Ont.
- 3rd Division, Kingston, Ont.
- 4th Division, Montreal, P.Q.
- 5th Division, Quebec, P.Q.
- 6th Division, Halifax, N.S.

67. An officer was appointed to the command of each division, the staff of which consists of

- (a) General Staff.
- (b) Administrative Staff.

68. The fortress of Halifax is commanded by a selected officer who is assisted by a staff, the whole being under the General Officer Commanding 6th Division.

69. The military districts of Western Canada, Nos. 10, 11 and 13 remain for the present, as heretofore.



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70. The establishment of a Permanent Army Service Corps School of Instruction was authorized in April, 1911, the headquarters of the school being at Halifax, N.S., with branch schools at Quebec, Kingston and Toronto. Provision was made for an officer of the Permanent Army Service Corps to be appointed Commandant and for the necessary instructional staff. A Veterinary School of Instruction has, also, been authorized.

71. A Canadian Postal Corps has been authorized, and a Staff Orderly Service has been organized at Militia Headquarters.

72. The following new corps and changes were authorized in the several divisional commands and military districts:—

Infantry Brigades renumbered.

*1st Divisional Area:—*

24th Regiment Grey's Horse, 4th Squadron authorized.

*2nd Divisional Area:—*

7th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, disbanded with a view to re-organization.

Mounted Company, Corps of Guides.

*3rd Divisional Area:—*

56th Regiment re-organized.

No. 5 Company, Canadian Army Service Corps, re-organized.

The Governor General's Foot Guards placed under the Adjutant General for purposes of command, discipline and administration.

*4th Divisional Area:—*

17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, 3rd Squadron authorized.

4th Eastern Townships Cavalry Brigade authorized.

64th Regiment disbanded with a view to re-organization.

*6th Divisional Area:—*

Re-allotment of units to 16th, 17th and 18th Infantry Brigades.

7th Regiment Canadian Garrison Artillery organized as a Brigade of Field Artillery.

*No. 10 Military District:—*

29th Light Horse authorized.

27th Light Horse, 3rd Squadron authorized.

Conversion No. VI Field Ambulance into Cavalry Field Ambulance authorized.

No. XXI Field Ambulance authorized.

*No. 11 Military District:—*

British Columbia Horse, increase four squadrons to form two 4-squadron regiments.



*No. 13 Military District:—*

103rd Regiment, increase 6 to 8 companies authorized.

21st Hussars, increase 2 to 4 squadrons authorized.

Independent Squadron, Light Horse, Pine Lake, authorized.

73. In Eastern Canada, six 18-pr. batteries of field artillery, three field companies of engineers and two army service corps companies are about to be added to the establishment of the six divisions, and four cavalry brigades now in process of being organized; but to complete total requirements, there will still be needed (disregarding ammunition columns and supply parks) thirty-six batteries of artillery, three field troops and four field companies of engineers, fourteen army service corps companies and five field ambulances, namely:—

In the 1st Divisional Area:—

- 7 field (18-pr.) batteries
- 1 field company
- 2 army service corps companies
- 1 field ambulance.

In the 2nd Divisional Area:—

- 4 field (18-pr.) batteries
- 2 howitzer batteries
- 2 army service corps companies.

In the 3rd Divisional Area:—

- 2 field (18-pr.) batteries
- 2 howitzer batteries
- 1 field troop
- 3 army service corps companies
- 2 field ambulances.

In the 4th Divisional Area:—

- 4 field (18-pr.) batteries
- 2 howitzer batteries
- 1 field troop
- 1 field company
- 2 army service corps companies.

In the 5th Divisional Area:—

- 1 field (13-pr.) battery
- 7 field (18-pr.) batteries
- 2 howitzer batteries
- 1 field troop
- 2 field companies
- 3 army service corps companies
- 2 field ambulances.

In the 6th Divisional Area:—

- 1 field (18-pr.) battery
- 2 howitzer batteries
- 2 army service corps companies.

#### PERMANENT STAFF AND FORCE.

74. During the year 40 officers were appointed to the several branches of the Permanent Staff and Force, as follows:—



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Permanent Staff .....	4
Cavalry .....	6
Royal Canadian Artillery .....	4
Royal Canadian Engineers .....	5
Royal Canadian Regiment .....	10
Permanent Army Medical Corps .....	3
Canadian Ordnance Corps .....	4
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps .....	2
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps ....	1
Corps of Military Staff Clerks .....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>40</b>

75. The following table shows the strength of the Permanent Force by stations on 31st March, 1912, including Active Militia officers attached for duty, and certain civilians employed in lieu of soldiers.

Stations	Officers	Warrant Officers	N.C.O's & Men	Civilians	Total
Toronto.....	21	9	315	..	345
London.....	9	2	94	..	105
Kingston.....	22	11	310	1	344
Ottawa.....	15	12	106	3	136
Montreal.....	5	3	32	..	40
Quebec.....	19	9	376	..	404
St. Jean, P.Q.....	6	1	107	..	114
St. John, N.B.....	1	1	5	1	8
Halifax.....	60	21	1,119	1	1,201
Fredericton.....	3	1	53	..	57
Charlottetown.....	..	..	..	..	..
Winnipeg.....	19	2	147	..	168
Esquimalt.....	7	3	157	2	169
Calgary.....	2	1	11	..	14
Seconded in England and abroad.....	12	..	..	..	12
Militia Officers attached for duty.....	1	..	..	..	1
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3,118</b>



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76. The following table shows the strength by Corps of the Permanent Force on 31st March, 1912, including Active Militia officers attached for duty, and certain civilians employed in lieu of soldiers.

Corps	Officers	Warrant Officers	N.C.O.'s & Men	Civilians	Total
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	15	3	218	..	236
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) .....	13	2	114	..	129
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.....	15	11	230	..	256
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery....	31	7	611	..	649
Royal Canadian Engineers.....	11	10	216	..	237
Royal Canadian Regiment.....	29	8	896	..	933
Canadian Per. Army Service Corps....	10	3	133	..	146
Canadian Ordnance Corps.....	29	17	196	8	250
Permanent Army Medical Corps .....	20	2	89	..	111
Canadian Army Pay Corps.....	12	6	31	..	49
Corps Military Staff Clerks.....	..	5	58	..	63
Musketry & Signalling Staff.....	..	2	..	..	2
Can. Per. Veterinary Corps.....	4	..	4	..	8
Staff Orderlies.....	..	..	11	..	11
Instl. Cadre.....	..	..	25	..	25
Seconded in England and abroad.....	12	..	..	..	12
Militia Officers attached for duty.....	1	..	..	..	1
Totals.....	202	76	2,832	8	3,118

Average strength maintained during the financial year 1911-12  
2,629.64

#### Officers Abroad.

In England.....	Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	1
In England.....	Royal Canadian Artillery.....	3
In England.....	Royal Canadian Engineers.....	6
In India.....	Royal Canadian Regiment.....	1
In Australia.....	Royal Canadian Engineers.....	1
Total.....		12

77. The following table shows the changes in strength of the Permanent Force from 1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1912:—



TABLE SHOWING THE CHANGES IN STRENGTH OF PERMANENT FORCE FROM 1st APRIL, 1911, TO 31st MARCH, 1912.

CORPS	INCREASES DURING YEAR		DECREASES DURING YEAR							Officers and Warrant Officers effective 1-4-11	N. C. O's and men effective 1-4-11	Officers and Warrant Officers Effective 31-3-12	N. C. O's and Men Effective 31-3-12								
	Enlisted	Re-enlisted	Rejoined from desertion	DISCHARGES					Transfers to					By Purchase	Time Expired	Unsuitable	Medically Unfit	Worthless and Misconduct	Deceased	Deserted	Transfers from
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	18	219	112	6	9	5	19	6	6	3	6	1	76	16	18	(a)218					
Lord Strathcona Horse (Royal Canadians).....	10	73	114	...	7	6	19	6	1	6	1	7	25	9	15	114					
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.....	24	245	88	6	11	8	34	16	9	...	9	1	46	15	26	230					
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.....	40	626	125	11	9	7	30	38	10	17	17	9	49	9	38	611					
Royal Canadian Engineers.....	27	199	62	2	3	4	21	14	2	2	5	1	6	9	21	216					
Royal Canadian Regiment.....	40	943	262	14	25	15	46	36	16	39	8	169	46	37	(b)896						
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps.....	13	122	33	12	5	1	6	9	2	4	4	18	1	13	133						
Canadian Ordnance Corps.....	44	(c)207	35	5	2	4	12	1	2	4	2	8	4	46	(d)204						
Permanent Army Medical Corps.....	26	84	32	3	3	5	16	3	3	1	1	14	4	22	89						
Canadian Army Pay Corps.....	17	27	2	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	31						
Corps of Militia Staff Clerks.....	5	47	7	1	...	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	58						
Musketry and Signalling Staff.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4						
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps.....	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11						
Staff Orderlies.....	...	...	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25						
Instrl. Cadre.....	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...						
Miscellaneous.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Seconded in England and abroad.....	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...						
Militia Officers attached for duty.....	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...						
Totals .....	287	2,792	876	61	74	108	207	130	44	40	86	29	411	123	278	2,840	3118				

(a) Includes 1 Officer and 12 N. C. O's and men at Riding Estab. R. M. C.  
(b) Includes Permanent Staff at Detention Barracks.  
(c) Includes 10 Civilians in lieu of Soldiers.  
(d) Includes 8 Civilians in lieu of Soldiers.

OFFICERS ABROAD

In England, Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	1
“ Royal Canadian Artillery.....	3
“ Royal Canadian Engineers.....	6
India, Royal Canadian Regiment.....	1
Australia Royal Canadian Engineers.....	1
Total.....	12



## PERMANENT STAFF.

78. The following are the changes in personnel of the Permanent Staff at Militia Headquarters and in the various Divisional Commands and Districts:—

*Headquarters' Staff:—*

Colonel W. G. Gwatkin was appointed General Staff Officer for Mobilization.

Colonel Henry Smith was appointed Judge Advocate General from the Branch of the Adjutant General.

Colonel G. C. Jones (Lieut.-Colonel, P.A.M.C.), whose appointment expired, was re-appointed Director General of Medical Services.

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. English, R.C.A., vacated the appointment of Inspector of Garrison Artillery.

Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Burstall, R.C.A., was appointed Inspector of Horse, Field and Heavy Artillery, from Inspector of Horse and Field Artillery.

Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Ward, C.A.P.C., whose appointment expired, was re-appointed Assistant Paymaster General.

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Thacker, R.C.A., vacated the appointment of Director of Artillery.

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Thacker, R.C.A., was appointed Inspector of Coast Defence Artillery.

Charles Greville-Harston, Esq., was appointed Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Major W. B. Anderson, R.C.E., was appointed Director of Military Training, *vice* Major (Temporary Lieut.-Colonel) P. E. Thacker, L.S.H. (R.C.).

Captain A. H. Borden, R.C.R., was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain A. H. Borden, R.C.R., vacated the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain L. G. VanTuyl, R.C.E., vacated the appointment of Staff Lieutenant.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain C. B. Costin, R.C.R., was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Captain A. H. Borden, R.C.R.

*Divisional Staff:—*

Lieut.-Colonel J. Galloway was retired retaining rank.

*1st Division:—*

Colonel W. E. Hodgins was appointed Officer Commanding from District Officer Commanding Military District No. 1.

Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Belton, P.A.M.C., was appointed Administrative Medical Officer, from A.M.O., Military District No. 1.

Major A. H. Macdonell, D.S.O., R.C.R., was appointed Assistant Adjutant General from Chief Staff Officer, Western Ontario Command.

Major L. W. Shannon was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General from District Staff Adjutant, Military District No. 1.

Captain G. C. W. Gordon-Hall (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Canadian Militia, was appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.

*2nd Division:—*

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier General) W. H. Cotton was appointed Officer Commanding from Officer Commanding Western Ontario Command.



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Colonel T. D. R. Hemming was appointed Assistant Adjutant General in charge of Administration, from District Officer Commanding Military District No. 3.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Grant, P.A.M.C., was appointed Administrative Medical Officer from Principal Medical Officer, Western Ontario Command.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Galloway vacated the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Fotheringham vacated the appointment of Administrative Medical Officer.

Major L. T. Philips (King's Royal Rifle Corps), Canadian Militia, was appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.

Major C. C. Bennett was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, from District Staff Adjutant, Military District No. 11.

*3rd Division:—*

Colonel T. Benson was appointed Officer Commanding from Officer Commanding Eastern Ontario Command.

Colonel G. H. Ogilvie was appointed Assistant Adjutant General in charge of Administration, from District Staff Adjutant, Military District No. 12.

Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Duff, P.A.M.C., was appointed Administrative Medical Officer, from Principal Medical Officer, Eastern Ontario Command.

Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Chinic, R.C.R., vacated the appointment of Chief Staff Officer.

Lieut.-Colonel D. D. Young, R.C.R., vacated the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Shillington, A.M.C., vacated the appointment of Administrative Medical Officer.

Major G. V. Horden (King's Royal Rifle Corps), Canadian Militia, was appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.

Captain E. E. Clarke was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, from District Staff Adjutant, Military District No. 1.

*4th Division:—*

Colonel A. Roy, M.V.O., A.D.C., was appointed Officer Commanding from Officer Commanding Quebec Command.

Colonel J. C. MacDougall, R.C.R., was appointed Assistant Adjutant General in charge of Administration, from Chief Staff Officer, Maritime Provinces Command.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Fages was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General.

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. English (Royal Artillery), was appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.

Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Bridges, P.A.M.C., was appointed Administrative Medical Officer, from Principal Medical Officer, Quebec Command.

*5th Division:—*

Colonel O. C. C. Pelletier was appointed Officer Commanding, from Officer Commanding Military District No. 7.

Lieut.-Colonel K. Cameron, A.M.C., vacated the appointment of Administrative Medical Officer.



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Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Winter was appointed Assistant Adjutant General in charge of Administration, from Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Quebec Command.

Major W. Robertson (Royal Engineers), Canadian Militia, was appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.

Major J. D. Brousseau, P.A.M.C., was appointed Administrative Medical Officer, from Administrative Medical Officer, Military District No. 7.

Captain E. W. Pope, R.C.R., was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, from District Staff Adjutant, Military District No. 7.

#### *6th Division:—*

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier General) C. W. Drury, C.B., A.D.C., was appointed Officer Commanding, from Officer Commanding Maritime Provinces Command.

Colonel W. M. Humphrey was appointed Assistant Adjutant General in charge of Administration, from District Officer Commanding Military District No. 8.

Lieut.-Colonel G. LaF. Foster, P.A.M.C., was appointed Administrative Medical Officer, from Principal Medical Officer, Maritime Provinces Command.

Captain A. H. H. Powell, R.C.D., was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, from Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Maritime Provinces Command.

Captain R. J. F. Hayter (Cheshire Regiment), Canadian Militia, was appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade.

#### *Military District No. 10:—*

Major F. L. Vaux, P.A.M.C., was appointed Senior Medical Officer, from Principal Medical Officer.

#### *Military District No. 11:—*

Major E. C. Hart, P.A.M.C., was appointed Senior Medical Officer, from Principal Medical Officer.

Captain F. W. J. Moore, R. of O., was appointed District Staff Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. C. Bennett, transferred.

#### *Halifax Fortress:—*

Major W. B. Anderson, R.C.E., was appointed General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, from Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Maritime Provinces Command.

Captain W. W. P. Gibsone, R.C.R., was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General.

### REGULATIONS.

79. During the year the Regulations for the Corps of Guides were revised.

80. The usual report on the examination for admission to the Royal Military College of Canada for the year 1911-12 was published, also the annual report of the Militia Council.

81. The Establishments of the Canadian Militia, including Permanent Force, for the year 1911-12 were promulgated in May, 1911.

82. The following Regulations were issued during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1912:—



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

Procedure in regard to the Conduct of Correspondence, Divisional and District Offices, 1911.

Instructions for the Care and Preservation of Q.F. 13-pr. and 18-pr. Equipment, 1911.

Short Guide to Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry joining the Canadian Militia, English.

Short Guide to Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry joining the Canadian Militia, French.

Standing Orders, Royal Military College, 1911.

Courses of Instruction, 1912, English.

Courses of Instruction, 1912, French.

Catalogue, Library Books, etc., 1911.

War Establishments (Provisional), Canadian Militia, 1912.

The Organization of Voluntary Aid in Canada, 1911.

Instructions for Training for City Corps and Corps Training at Camps of Instruction, 1912, Active Militia, English.

Instructions for Training for City Corps and Corps Training at Camps of Instruction, 1912, Active Militia, French.

Extracts from Reports of Royal School of Artillery, etc., 1911.

Pay and Allowance Regulations for Canadian Militia, 1912. (Supplement to Canada Gazette.)

Infantry Training, 1911, French.

Advantages of the Permanent Force, 1912, English.

Advantages of the Permanent Force, 1912, French.

Memorandum *re* Militia and Defence Estimates, 1912-13.

Instructions for Practice (Canada), Horse, Field and Heavy Artillery, Central Camp, Petawawa, 1912.

Instructions relating to the Provision of Horses and Transport on Mobilization.

List of Military Books issuable to

(a) Permanent Force, and

(b) Active Militia.

## COMMISSIONS.

83. The number of commissions in the Active Militia issued during the period under review was 333.

84. Thirty-eight warrants were issued to specially qualified non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Force and Active Militia.

## MEDALS.

85. The number and description of medals issued during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1912, were as follows:—

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration .....	31
Long Service Medal ... ..	134
Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (Per. Force) .....	8
General Service Medal ... ..	87

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

86. The number of non-commissioned officers and men tried by courts-martial during the year ending 31st March, 1912, was 102.



## CORONATION CONTINGENT.

87. In accordance with an invitation extended by the Imperial Government to the Government of the Dominion of Canada to send a body of troops as representatives of the Canadian Militia at the Coronation of Their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary, a detachment, composed of representatives of the several units of the different branches of the service was concentrated at Quebec, commencing on the 23rd May, 1911. The Contingent sailed from Quebec on the 2nd June and arrived in England on the 9th idem, proceeding at once, by rail, to London, where they were quartered at the Duke of York's School.

88. On the 22nd June, a detachment, consisting of eight officers and 40 men, took part in the "King's Procession", the remainder of the troops being stationed at different points on the route of the procession.

89. On the 23rd June, two mounted escorts, composed of four officers and 24 men each, were ordered to be furnished in connection with the Royal Procession through the city, the balance of the troops being disposed of as on the day previous.

90. On the 30th June, the Coronation medals were presented by His Majesty to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

91. On the 2nd July, the Contingent entrained for Liverpool, and arrived at Quebec on the 9th idem.

92. The composition of the Contingent was as follows:—

Staff of Contingent.....	7 officers	
Subordinate Staff .....	4 warrant officers, 3 n.c.o.	
Staff-Mounted Troops .....	3 officers	
Subordinate Staff .....	1 warrant officer, 1 n.c.o.	
Staff-Dismounted Troops ..	4 officers	
Subordinate Staff .....	1 warrant officer	
Cavalry . . . . .	10 officers, 84 n.c.o. and men	
Artillery—		
Horse . . . . .	2 officers, 16 n.c.o. and men	
Field . . . . .	5 officers, 25 n.c.o. and men	
Heavy . . . . .	1 officer, 19 n.c.o. and men	
Dismounted Troops—		
Garrison Artillery ....	2 officers, 46 n.c.o. and men	
Engineers . . . . .	1 officer, 23 n.c.o. and men	
Infantry & Departmental	1 officer, 417 n.c.o. and men	
Band, Royal Canadian		
Regiment.....	1 warrant officer and 41 n.c.o. and men	
Attached Officer .....	1	
Total, all ranks.....	719	

## CADET CORPS.

93. Cadet Corps have continued to increase in number in all the provinces during the year under review.

94. On the 31st March, 1912, there were 506 gazetted Cadet Companies and Squadrons, organized into 266 Corps, with a total membership of 20,240 Cadets.

95. During the year there have been 128 new companies formed and 31 dormant companies disbanded.

96. The following table shows the distribution of Cadet Corps in the various Provinces, Military Divisional Areas and Districts:—



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Military Divisional Areas, etc.	Companies		Strength, 31st Mar., 1912		
	Formed	Dis-banded	Corps	Com-panies	Cadets
1st Divisional Area, Ontario.....	8	1	19	23	920
2nd Divisional Area, Ontario.....	9	3	32	54	2160
3rd Divisional Area, Ontario.....	9	2	32	52	2080
4th Divisional Area, Quebec.....	9	..	58	181	7240
5th Divisional Area, Quebec.....	25	16	10	24	960
6th Divisional Area { Nova Scotia New Brunswick }.....	29	7	69	77	3080
{ P. E. Island }					
Military District No. 10, Manitoba and Sask'w'n.	9	..	23	35	1400
Military District No. 11, Alberta.....	2	1	6	9	360
Military District No. 13, British Columbia.....	28	1	17	51	2040
Totals.....	128	31	266	506	20240

97. The above figures include only those officially gazetted Cadet Corps which are active. Those Cadet Corps which were dormant have been either re-organized during the year, or, where this was not found possible, disbanded.

98. From January, 1912, an ever increasing number of Cadet Corps is being formed throughout the Dominion, chiefly on account of the special inducement offered to the boys in the shape of the approaching Cadet Corps' Camp this summer.

## ORGANIZERS AND INSPECTORS OF CADET CORPS.

99. Officers have been appointed Organizers and Inspectors of Cadet Corps for each Divisional Area and District (except in the 3rd Divisional Area, for which one is to be appointed shortly), whose duties are to superintend and organize the Cadet Corps in their Divisional Areas and Districts, in addition to Physical Training in the Public Schools, for which each of these officers holds special qualifications.

100. These officers will take up the work of their appointments in the latter part of April of this year, and it is confidently expected that their appointment will act as a stimulant to all Cadet Corps and Physical Training matters throughout the Dominion, and that, as a result of their work, there will be, at the end of the year 1912-13, a considerable increase in numbers and efficiency.

## CADET INSTRUCTOR COURSES.

101. Courses of military instruction for the qualification of male school teachers as Cadet Instructors were held during the summer vacation throughout the Dominion at military centres, at which a total of 238 teachers obtained qualifying certificates.

102. Applications have been received from 950 male school teachers to attend the course this summer.

## CORPS OF SCHOOL CADET INSTRUCTORS.

103. On the 31st March, 1912, there were 94 officers in the Corps of School Cadet Instructors.



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104. The establishment of this Corps has been increased and the number of school teachers qualifying and applying for commissions is also greatly increasing.

#### REGULATIONS FOR CADET CORPS, 1912.

105. The "Regulations for Cadet Corps" have been re-written, in which numerous amendments have been included. A course of training for mounted and dismounted Cadets has been laid down, which is of a more practical and more interesting nature for boys than formerly; chapters on Training, Discipline, Organization, Inspection, Stores and Procedure, and Cadet Instructors, with numerous appendices, have been included.

#### INSPECTION REPORTS.

106. The reports of the Inspecting Officers on the Cadet Corps for the past year have been satisfactory and show that a certain degree of efficiency has been attained. These inspections were made on the work done by Cadet Corps during the Cadet Corps' Year, which commenced 1st July, 1910, and continued to 31st June, 1911.

#### RIFLE SHOOTING.

107. The Governor-General's Challenge Shield was won last year by the Municipality of Joliette, P.Q., with a percentage of 3.41. The Cadet Corps to hold the shield is No. 74, 1st Cadet Battalion, 83rd Regiment, which is the only Cadet Corps in the town of Joliette, P.Q.

108. The Canadian Cadet Team of representative Cadets from the Dominion, attending the Empire Day matches at Bisley, England, in competition with Cadet Teams from the United Kingdom and the Oversea Dominions, did very creditably, both as a team and in individual matches.

109. The grants from the Strathcona Trust fund have had a beneficial influence in some of the provinces in encouraging rifle competitions amongst Cadets and in assisting to defray the expenses of Cadets proceeding to and from the Government Ranges.

#### ARMAMENT AND AMMUNITION.

##### HORSE AND FIELD ARTILLERY

110. Consequent on the receipt of Q.F. 13 and 18-prs. guns, all 12-pr. B. L. Equipment has been withdrawn, and is available as a reserve for saluting purposes.

111. Twenty-four Q.F. 13-pr. guns (6 batteries) and 64 Q.F. 18-pr. guns (16 batteries), with ammunition, have arrived from England during the year.

The allotment of the above is as follows:—

##### *Q.F. 13-prs.—*

Two batteries to Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and four batteries to Canadian Field Artillery.

##### *Q.F. 18-prs.—*

Fifteen batteries to Canadian Field Artillery and one battery to Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.



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112. There are now six batteries of Horse Artillery (13-prs.), 24 of Field Artillery (18-prs.) and two batteries of 5-inch B.L. Howitzers.

113. In addition to the above, there are a number of Q.F. 18-prs. and Q.F. 4.5-inch Howitzers under order from England.

## HEAVY ARTILLERY.

114. There are at present three B.L. 60-pr. and three Q.F. 4.7-inch batteries with ammunition columns allotted to the Divisional Artillery. It would be more satisfactory if the Q.F. 4.7-inch were replaced by B.L. 60-prs.

## HALIFAX, N.S.

*Coast Defence.*

115. Provision has been made for 6-pr. sub-calibre guns for use with 9.2-inch, and it is hoped that they will be received shortly.

116. Alterations in the dispositions of the fixed armament of the fortress are now under consideration.

## SMALL ARMS.

117. The output of rifles, bayonets and small arm ammunition has been maintained, in accordance with the requirements of the Department.

118. The manufacture of Ross rifle, Mark III, will commence very shortly.

119. The Standing Small Arms Committee has been reconstructed and takes the place of the Committee and Sub-Committee hitherto existing.

120. Lieut.-Colonel Greville Harston has been appointed Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition.

121. By courtesy of the United States Government, the above-mentioned officer visited the Frankford Arsenal, with a view to witnessing the manufacture of small arm ammunition.

## DOMINION ARSENAL.

122. An average monthly output of 750,000 rounds of .303-inch small arm ammunition was maintained throughout the year, and this could be increased if necessary.

123. The manufacture of .303-inch, Mark VII, ammunition and shrapnel shell for Q.F. 18-pr. will commence shortly. A considerable amount of miscellaneous stores were also manufactured for the Department.

124. The demands for ammunition and stores, having increased so much, the present available space in the Arsenal is quite inadequate for the needs of the future. It has, therefore, become necessary to select a new site for the Arsenal and danger-buildings outside the city.

## CORDITE.

125. A quantity of cordite has been manufactured by the Canadian Explosives Company (a branch of Nobels) in Canada, for use with .303-inch, Mark VII, ball cartridge. The subsequent tests showed that, though difficult to make, the ballistic qualities of the cordite were well up to specifications and gave very satisfactory results.

126. The manufacture of cordite for Q.F. 18-pr. ammunition will, it is hoped, commence shortly.



## VEHICLES AND STORES.

127. All the limbers and wagons, with stores complete, for Horse and Heavy Artillery Equipment have been manufactured by the Ottawa Car Company.

128. In addition, a number of lorries, carts and numerous stores of M.D. pattern have been manufactured during the year.

## ENGINEER SERVICES.

129. The administration of Engineer Services in the various divisional commands and districts has, on the whole, been satisfactorily carried out, though the branch has suffered seriously through a shortage of officers. In some cases officers of junior rank have had to be placed in charge of important works whilst in Military District No. 13 the Engineer's duties had to be performed by the District Engineer of Military District No. 11, owing to there not being another officer available.

130. All military properties, buildings, rifle ranges, etc., throughout the different divisional commands and districts have been maintained and kept in a state of good repair. In addition to ordinary services coming under the category of "Incidentals" consequent upon fair wear and tear, many other larger works have been undertaken and completed.

131. It might be mentioned that much of the contemplated work was necessarily retarded owing to the Estimates for the year being only partially voted until very late in the season.

132. In very many cases it has been found preferable to have services carried out by day-labour under the superintendence of the Royal Canadian Engineers, it having been found that a great saving is thus effected as compared with carrying out by contract, and, where practicable and advisable, this system is adhered to.

133. The new system of construction of Drill Halls of standard design will facilitate the work in connection with these buildings very much.

134. Four Standard types of Drill Halls have been designed to cover the requirements of the majority of places, as follows:—

Design No. 1.—	Headquarters and 1 or 2 Companies.
Design No. 2.—	“ and 2 or 3 “
Design No. 3.—	“ and 4 to 8 “
Design No. 4.—	“ and 8 to 16 “

The accommodation provided in all the above designs can be arranged to suit the requirements of all arms of the service.

135. The work of construction of rifle ranges is progressing satisfactorily. The difficulty of securing sites which come within the regulations for danger areas is still a serious one, but much progress has been made in this direction.

136. The following new Rifle Ranges have been constructed:—

Winnipeg, Manitoba .....	30 targets
Belleville, Ontario .....	6 “
Farnham, Quebec .....	18 “
Nelson, British Columbia .....	6 “

137. The following is a list of Armouries, Military buildings and large works constructed by the Department of Militia and Defence during 1911-12:—



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

*Drill Halls and Armouries.*

- Morinville, Alta.—Armoury, completed.  
 Pincher Creek, Sask.—Armoury, completed.  
 Forest, Ont.—Drill Hall; construction; jointly completed with municipality.  
 Paris, Ont.—Armoury; purchased by Department of Public Works and altered and repaired by Militia Department.  
 Montreal, Que.—Building purchased as an armoury for the 4th Field Company, Canadian Engineers.  
 65th Regiment—Drill Hall, Montreal; constructed by regiment, Militia Department contributing a portion of the cost.  
 Kentville, N.S.—Old Court House purchased for armoury purposes.  
 Sherbrooke, P.Q.—Old Court House purchased for Armoury purposes.

*Extensive Alterations and Repairs.*

- Metcalfe, Ont.—Drill Hall; reconstructed.  
 Windsor, Ont.—Drill Hall; new Engineer fixtures installed throughout.  
 Cobourg, Ont.—Armoury and Gun Shed; extensive repairs.  
 Kingston Drill Hall—New asphalt floor.  
 Winnipeg—Old Examining Warehouse fitted up to accommodate 90th Regiment.  
 Victoria, B.C.—Drill Hall; floor renewed.  
 Chatham, Ont.—Armoury; construction of retaining wall, McGregor's Creek, to protect Drill Hall.  
 Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Drill Hall; large extension.

*Military Buildings and Works.*

- Montreal—New Magazine and Explosive Store Building.  
 Ottawa—New Magazine and Explosive Store Building.  
 London, Ont.—New Magazine and Explosive Store Building.  
 Ottawa—Four buildings for officers, n.c.o.'s and men attending School of Musketry, Rockcliffe.  
 Quebec—Additional story to Ordnance Stores.  
 London, Ont.—Addition to Ordnance Store Building.  
 Halifax, N.S.—Conversion of Dillon property into Married Quarters.  
 Montreal—Construction of Wagon Shed and Harness Room for 4th Field Company, Canadian Engineers.  
 Levis, Que.—No. 1 Fort—Installation of Hot Water Heating System.  
 Montreal—Construction of Fence around old Military Cemetery, Papi-neau Avenue.

## LANDS ACQUIRED.

138. The following lands were acquired during 1911-12:—

- Montreal—65th Armoury Site.  
 Montreal—4th Field Co. Canadian Engineers Armoury Site.  
 Chateauguay, Que.—Site of Monument.  
 Bathurst, N.B.—Rifle Range Site.



Saskatoon, Sask.—Drill Hall Site.  
 Province of Saskatchewan—Four Townships; Remount Depot.  
 Province of Alberta—Three Townships; Remount Depot.  
 Kamloops, B.C.—Site for Rifle Range.  
 Nictaux, N.S.—Site for Rifle Range.  
 Collingwood, Ont.—Site for Rifle Range.  
 Kentville, N.S.—Armoury Site.

## EXPENDITURE.

### GENERALLY.

139. The Expenditure under Votes was \$7,558,284.10. In addition, there was the following authorized by Statute:—

Pay of Inspector General and Military Members of Militia Council . . . . .	\$ 21,600.00
Aid to Civil Power . . . . .	714.67

140. Compared with the previous year, there is an increase of \$791,947.48, for which the following Votes were mainly responsible, viz.:—

Annual Drill, to the extent of . . . . .	\$ 79,375.00
Construction of buildings and works and repairs, to the extent of . . . . .	187,490.00
Permanent Force, to the extent of . . . . .	101,402.00
Warlike Stores, to the extent of . . . . .	196,784.00
Coronation Contingent, to the extent of . . . . .	134,835.00
New Rifle Range, Ottawa, to the extent of . . . . .	71,835.00

141. There were small increases in the expenditure under some of the other Votes, but in others again there was a decrease (in Customs Dues, for instance, of \$32,511), leaving the net increase as stated.

142. Of the sums voted by Parliament, \$621,125 lapsed, owing, as regards construction of buildings and works, to a portion of the Votes not becoming available till too late to finish the works undertaken; and, as regards Annual Drill, to the Militia not turning out for training up to the expected strength.

143. The uncertainty in respect of funds also affected the expenditure at the Dominion Arsenal, of the Vote for which \$63,209 lapsed.

145. The amount voted for Customs Dues was \$56,931 in excess of requirements.

146. Of the sums voted for construction of Armouries and other Military buildings and works, \$222,678 lapsed, which is approximately two-thirds of the total amount.

147. Taking the Votes in their order, the following remarks are submitted:—

### ALLOWANCES TO ACTIVE MILITIA.

148. This is for Command Pay, Drill Instruction, Care of Arms and Postage to Officers of the Active Militia. It also includes gratuities to Trumpeters and Signallers.

149. The expenditure was not so heavy as in the preceding year, although the Vote was a little larger, in expectation of a larger number turning out to train, which would cause a larger expenditure for Command Pay and Drill Instruction.

150. The number, however, was no larger than in the preceding year, and, owing to delay in carrying out inspections of equipment in some localities, the



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allowance for Care of Arms was not paid certain Corps before the accounts of the year were closed, and in consequence \$26,132.60 lapsed. (See statement, page 39.)

## ANNUAL DRILL.

151. Full particulars of the numbers trained in each Camp, District, etc., are given in the Interim Report (see Appendix E).

152. The number trained, viz., 45,061, all ranks, with 9,004 horses, was about the same as in the previous year, but the expenditure was \$79,375 greater, owing to slightly higher rates of Efficiency Pay earned, more expenditure on Camp Grounds, and payment of belated transport claims belonging to previous year.

*Efficiency Pay.*

153. The following statement shows the number of men in the Militia who received Efficiency Pay, and the amounts paid, during training 1911-12:—

Arm of Service	Number Paid			Not qualified	Total trained	Cost.
	1st rate 20c p.d.	2nd rate 40c p.d.	3rd rate 50c p.d.			
Artillery, Engineers and Departmental Corps.....	2,980	2,040	2,377	423	7,820	\$ 38,216
Cavalry and Infantry.....	6,563	10,714	11,245	2,652	31,174	135,837
	9,543	12,754	13,622	3,075	38,994	174,053

154. The following statement shows the numbers qualified during the last three years:—

Year	Number Paid			Not qualified	Total trained	Amount paid
	1st rate	2nd rate	3rd rate			
1909-10.....	11,625	7,721	10,816	4,032	34,194	\$128,590
1910-11.....	11,295	11,670	13,233	3,314	39,512	170,151
1911-12.....	9,543	12,754	13,622	3,075	38,994	174,053

155. The average amount paid to each man for Efficiency Pay in above years was, therefore:—

Year	Artillery, Engineers and Dept. Corps	Cavalry and Infantry
1909-10.....	34c per diem	30c per diem
1910-11.....	38c per diem	34c per diem
1911-12 .....	34c per diem	36c per diem



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156. In 1913 a new system of Efficiency Pay will come into effect, a flat rate of 15c per diem being given to all Corps in the place of the three rates as shown above.

157. Qualification for Efficiency Pay in the Cavalry and Infantry will depend upon scores made at Musketry practice, and in the Artillery, Engineers and Departmental Corps upon certificate of Inspecting Officer.

158. To cover the decrease in rate of Efficiency Pay, the rates of Regimental Pay have been correspondingly increased.

#### CADET CORPS.

159. The amount voted for Cadets was \$50,000, but only \$35,946.68 was expended, due mainly to the fact that when the money was wanted most, viz., in June and July, only a part of it was available. School teachers take the opportunity to qualify as Cadet Instructors at the Military Schools during the summer holidays, and the number allowed to attend in 1911 was limited owing to the uncertainty about funds at that period.

160. Besides this, the amount expended on instruction of Cadets was less than estimated.

161. This expenditure is made in the form of an Allowance to School Teachers who have qualified as Instructors, at rate of \$1.00 for each Cadet instructed, up to 50 Cadets; 75 cents from 50 to 100 Cadets, and 50 cents each Cadet over 100.

162. Particulars of the work done in connection with Cadet Corps and the number of School teachers who qualified as Instructors during the year, will be found elsewhere in this Report.

#### CLOTHING.

163. The amount expended for Clothing, under Clothing Vote, was \$475,175.09. In addition, \$110,468 was expended out of the large Vote of \$1,300,000 for a reserve stock and to outfit new Corps, making the total \$585,643.09.

#### CUSTOMS DUES.

164. The amount voted was \$200,000, but only \$143,068.63 was expended, as against \$180,579.63 in the preceding year.

#### DOMINION ARSENAL.

165. The expenditure at the Arsenal was \$236,790.03, about \$15,000 less than previous year. For output, &c., see report of the Superintendent. (Appendix D.)

#### ENGINEER SERVICES.

166. The amount voted was \$380,000, which was all expended except \$601.20. The amount expended in the previous year was \$353,965.64, including \$54,235 of money voted in Public Works Estimates and transferred to Militia Department and expended under the supervision of the Royal Canadian Engineers.

#### GRANTS TO ASSOCIATIONS AND BANDS.

167. The expenditure under this head does not vary much from year to year. Following are the particulars of expenditure for the year:—



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Dominion Rifle Association .....	\$ 15,000.00
Canadian Artillery Association .....	6,000.00
Provincial Rifle Associations ... ..	11,600.00
Local Rifle Associations ... ..	12,357.98
University Rifle Associations ... ..	699.72
Bands of Active Militia Corps ..	8,100.00
Military Institutes and Clubs .....	1,500.00
Prizes for Local Rifle Associations .....	974.60
Sundry grants ... ..	38.14
	<hr/>
	\$56,270.41

## MAINTENANCE OF MILITARY PROPERTIES.

168. This Vote covers expenses for heating and lighting the Armouries and Drill Halls, also rents of buildings and lands for the use of Active Militia, and sundry expenses for water, telephones, &c. The amount expended was \$80,936.65. For the previous year it was \$79,960.64.

## ORDNANCE, ARMS, EQUIPMENT, LANDS, ETC.

169. The amount voted for the purchase of Ordnance, Arms, Equipment, Lands, &c., was \$1,300,000. This amount was first voted by Parliament in 1903-04 and has been voted annually ever since, excepting in 1906-07, which, being a nine months' year, only three-fourths of the amount was granted.

170. In 1911-12 there was expended under this head:—

46 eighteen-pounder limbers-wagon; 92 eighteen-pound- er wagons—ammunition ..	\$243,726.94
Paid War Office on account of thirteen and eighteen- pounder guns purchased ...	366,151.46
Sundry other Ordnance .....	24,618.62
7,000 Ross Rifles, Mark II ***** .....	175,000.00
6,000 Ross Rifles, Mark II ** .....	161,400.00
500 Rifle Chests .....	3,625.00
1,800 Ross Rifles fitted with Mark II Sights .....	9,197.47
Spare parts of Ross Rifles ... ..	19,125.83
20,000 Scabbards ... ..	25,052.25
Services of Chartered Accountant .....	210.00
Inspection of Small Arms and Scabbards .....	20,422.33
Inspection of Limbers, Wagons, etc. ....	3,399.02
Harness and Saddlery .....	6,572.05
12 Motor Cars ... ..	11,419.20
Small Arms Committee .....	6,004.63
Reserve Clothing ... ..	110,467.66

Lands purchased:—

For Dominion Arsenal, Quebec .....	\$ 20,000.00
For Petawawa Camp Site .....	16,838.17
For Farnham ... ..	10,746.06
For Sundry ... ..	2,510.66
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	50,094.89
Purchase of Old Court House, Kentville, for an Armoury	2,521.90



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## Construction of new Rifle Ranges:—

Belleville, Ont. ....	\$19,951.62	
Nelson, B.C. ....	17,043.65	
Winnipeg, Man. ....	12,827.00	
Farnham, Que. ....	8,771.89	
Sundry—small ....	658.75	
		59,252.91
		<hr/>
		\$1,298,262.16
		<hr/>

## HEADQUARTERS AND DISTRICT STAFFS.

171. The amount expended under this head was \$187,077.84, an increase of \$29,458.77, compared with the previous year, for the most part due to the appointment of seven General Staff Officers loaned from the Imperial Army for employment in the Divisions and Districts in instructional work.

## PERMANENT FORCE.

172. There was an increase of \$101,402.06 in the cost of the Force, compared with the preceding year, the cost for 1911-12 being \$1,946,633.73 and for 1910-11, \$1,845,231.67. This was largely due to an increase in the numerical strength of the Force, which in 1910-11 was:—

At beginning of year .....	2,854, all ranks
At close of year .....	3,079, “ “
and for 1911-12:—	
At beginning of year .....	3,079, “ “
At close of year .....	3,118, “ “

173. For cost of pay and maintenance by Corps and at the various stations, see accompanying statements, pages 42-49.

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

174. The Royal Military College cost \$134,948.85 to maintain, an increase of \$7,912.81, compared with the previous year, due to an addition to the Subordinate Staff of a dozen Non-commissioned Officers and Men for a riding school and to a larger number of Cadets attending the College, there being 117 in 1911-12 and 105 in 1910-11.

175. The revenue from the College for fees, &c., paid by the Cadets amounted to \$34,286 for the year, making the net expenditure \$100,662.

## SALARIES AND WAGES.

176. There was a slight increase in the amount paid for Salaries and Wages, the figures standing:—

1911-12 ....	\$155,644.83
1910-11 ....	153,017.93

This was due to a higher rate of wages paid in a few cases. The estimated amount required for the year was \$167,000, but the requirements fell short of the estimate and \$11,355.17 lapsed.



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## SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

177. There was a decrease of \$9,939.21 under this head, the expenditure for 1911-12 being \$70,041.16, and for 1910-11, \$79,980.37. The amount asked in the Estimates was \$80,000, and that amount would have been expended had the money been available when wanted; but, owing to delay in getting the necessary funds, a number of Schools were cancelled and \$9,958.84 lapsed.

## CORONATION CONTINGENT.

178. There were 719 Officers and Men of the Canadian Militia sent to London to take part in the Coronation Review. The estimate of cost, including clothing, was \$155,000, but the actual expenditure was only \$134,835.48, transport having been effected at less than estimated and a less quantity of clothing required than was expected.

## MILITARY BUILDINGS AND WORKS.

179. The total of the Votes under this head was \$330,500, but, as the greater part of the money was not available till late in the year, many of the works were not undertaken, and, as regards those that were, only a portion of the Vote was expended in many cases. The total expenditure amounted to \$107,821.63. Particulars of the works undertaken are given elsewhere in this report.

## STATEMENTS.

180. Following are statements showing:—

- (1) Expenditure for the year by Votes (General Statement).
- (2) Amounts expended in each Division and District for drill instruction, care of arms, postage, &c.
- (3) Expenditure for training by Camps, Divisions, &c.
- (4) Strength of Permanent Force at the various stations, and expenditure for pay, allowance, and supplies.
- (5) Particulars of expenditure for pay, &c., of officers, by Stations.
- (6) Particulars of expenditure for pay, &c., of officers, by Corps.
- (7) Particulars of expenditure for pay, &c., of n.c.o's and men, by Stations.
- (8) Particulars of expenditure for pay, &c., of n.c.o's and men, by Corps.
- (9) Particulars of expenditure for provisions and supplies of officers, n.c.o's and men, by Stations.
- (10) Numbers attending Schools of Instruction, and cost.
- (11) Expenditure under Votes during past ten years.



APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS 1911-1912.  
MILITIA AND DEFENCE

Votes	Amounts Voted	Amounts expended	Amounts unexpended	Expended in excess of Votes
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Allowances Active Militia.....	110,000 00	83,867 40	26,132 60	
Annual Drill.....	1,325,000 00	1,169,068 37	155,931 63	
Cadet Corps.....	50,000 00	35,946 68	14,053 32	
Clothing and Necessaries.....	475,000 00	475,175 09		175 09
Contingencies.....	40,000 00	39,919 87	80 13	
Customs Dues.....	200,000 00	143,068 63	56,931 37	
Departmental Library.....	1,000 00	975 31	24 69	
Dominion Arsenal.....	300,000 00	236,790 03	63,209 97	
Engineer Services.....	380,000 00	379,398 80	601 20	
Grants to Associations.....	56,000 00	56,270 44		270 44
Maintenance Military Properties.....	87,000 00	80,936 65	6,063 35	
Ordnance, Arms, Lands, etc .....	1,300,000 00	1,298,262 16	1,737 84	
Pay of Staff.....	171,500 00	165,477 84	6,022 16	
Permanent Force.....	1,950,000 00	1,946,635 73	3,364 27	
Printing and Stationery.....	60,000 00	53,488 85	6,511 15	
Royal Military College.....	135,000 00	134,948 68	51 32	
Salaries and Wages.....	167,000 00	155,644 83	11,355 17	
Schools of Instruction.....	80,000 00	70,041 16	9,958 84	
Special Examiners.....	350 00		350 00	
Topographic Survey.....	35,000 00	24,714 04	10,285 96	
Transport and Freight.....	138,000 00	138,229 88		229 88
Warlike Stores.....	531,319 13	531,332 57		13 44
SPECIAL VOTES				
Coronation Contingent.....	155,000 00	134,835 48	20,164 52	
Cadet Team to England.....	3,500 00	3,167 46	332 54	
Canadian Artillery Team to England.....	15,000 00	14,994 58	5 42	
Fence, Military Cemetery, Montreal....	5,000 00	2,885 37	2,114 63	
Gratuities (Sundry).....	2,551 32	2,551 32		
Rockliffe Rifle Range, Add'l Land.....	75,000 00	71,835 25	3,164 75	
MILITARY BUILDINGS AND WORKS				
Armouries Generally.....	100,000 00	78,947 56	21,052 44	
Kenora—Armoury.....	15,000 00		15,000 00	
Kingston, R. M. C., Lodgekeeper's House.....	4,000 00	17 50	3,982 50	
Kingston, R. M. C., Model and Gun Shed.....	11,000 00		11,000 00	
London—Magazine.....	8,000 00	5,341 45	2,658 55	
Kingston—New Stables for "B" Battery.....	10,000 00		10,000 00	
Orillia—Armoury.....	15,000 00		15,000 00	
Ottawa—Magazine.....	6,000 00	4,518 62	1,481 38	
Ottawa—Accommodation' for Officers School of Musketry .....	15,000 00	15,000 00		
Parry Sound—Armoury.....	10,000 00	32 50	9,967 50	
Prince Albert—Armoury.....	10,000 00		10,000 00	
Quebec—Additional Story Ordnance Stores.....	12,000 00	2,088 82	9,911 18	
Quebec—Alterations to Lower Park Stores.....	15,000 00		15,000 00	
Quebec—Construction of Promenade.....	20,000 00	1,831 10	18,168 90	
Quebec—Cove Field Danger Buildings.....	63,000 00		63,000 00	
Winnipeg—Artificers' and Armourers' Shop.....	8,500 00		8,500 00	
Winnipeg—Magazine.....	8,000 00	44 08	7,955 92	
Total Expenditure under Votes.....	8,178,720 45	7,558,284 10	621,125 20	688 85
STATUTORY				
Pay of Inspector General and Military Members of Militia Council.....	21,600 00	21,600 00		
PENSIONS				
Rebellion—1885 and General.....	18,000 00	17,118 21	881 79	
Fenian Raids.....	2,000 00	1,827 85	172 15	
Act—1901 Statutory.....		45,697 80		
Rebellion 1837-8 Statutory.....		80 00		
AID TO CIVIL POWER				
Springhill, N.S.....		491 15		
Sydney Mines, C.B.....		183 27		
Inverness, C.B.....		12 00		
Glace Bay, N.S.....		28 25		
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS				
	Received from sale of old properties			
Toronto Barracks.....	180,000 00	2,012 00	114,961 55*	
Montreal Barracks.....	200,000 00		200,000 00	

\* \$63,026.45 expended 1910-1911.



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STATEMENT SHOWING ALLOWANCES PAID ACTIVE MILITIA IN THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

	Command Pay and Drill Instruction	Care of Arms	Postage	Stationery	Signallers' and Trumpeters' Gratuities	Refund for Stores charged as deficient or returned	General	Gross Amount	Less Deductions and Deficiencies	Net Expenditure
1st Division.....	\$ 4,287.88	\$ 3,212.43	\$ 533.24	\$ 10.00	\$ 108.00	\$ 65.27	\$ 17.40	\$ 8,216.82	\$ 1,126.90	\$ 7,089.92
2nd ".....	12,112.39	6,466.90	1,135.96		486.00	122.29		20,340.94	2,354.03	17,986.91
3rd ".....	7,402.17	5,571.21	713.08		241.00			13,930.46	1,661.52	12,268.94
4th ".....	8,688.85	3,614.60	676.54		133.00		201.55	13,314.54	1,645.20	11,669.34
5th ".....	4,757.10	5,075.40	665.00		37.00	114.63		10,679.13	1,404.96	9,274.17
6th ".....	11,658.62	3,743.39	919.50		307.00			16,628.51	refunded 14.00	14,708.90
M. D. No. 10.....	4,357.80	4,521.21	485.50		44.00			9,408.51	1,905.61	5,062.04
" " 11.....	45.58	100.00							4,346.47	
" " 12.....	2,097.95	908.95	211.24	5.90				3,389.62	145.58	3,224.04
" " 13.....	1,516.76	1,444.94	165.50	*10.61	52.00			3,189.81	606.67	2,583.14
	56,955.10	34,659.03	5,505.56	26.51	1,411.00	302.19	218.95	99,078.34	15,210.94	83,867.40

\* \$37.60 of this amount is chargeable to 1st Division, but was paid by 2nd Division.  
Stopped from Care of Arms and refunded to the Receiver General by Deposit Receipt.



ANNUAL DRILL EXPENDITURE 1911-1912.

CORPS, DIVISIONS, Etc.	NUMBERS TRAINED				Pay and Allowances	Rations Forage and other supplies	Engineer Services	Travelling Expenses	Railway Transport and Cartage	Miscellaneous	Total
	Offi- cers	N.C. O's	Men	Total							
Local Headquarters:											
1st Division.....	86	190	855	1,131	12,760 78						12,750 78
2nd ".....	235	558	2,836	3,629	45,486 70						45,511 39
3rd ".....	182	483	1,762	2,427	31,055 65	24 09		58 80		14 00	31,128 45
4th ".....	217	602	2,352	3,171	40,870 70					160 00	41,030 70
5th ".....	61	230	814	1,105	15,150 05	32 00		82 32			15,264 37
6th ".....	138	403	1,514	2,055	28,137 60	57 72		94 30			28,289 62
Military District No. 10.....	126	287	1,028	1,441	17,691 35				12 00		17,703 35
" 11.....	93	212	913	1,218	16,595 80			384 35		152 25	17,132 40
" 13.....	64	109	501	674	8,636 50					114 45	8,750 95
Carried forward.....	1,202	3,074	12,575	16,851	216,375 13	114 41		619 77		452 70	217,562 01
District Camps:											
Goderich.....	149	393	966	1,508	23,570 29	5,495 82	1,138 16	579 65	1,061 48	27 90	31,873 30
Niagara.....	480	1,281	3,648	5,409	96,897 44	21,681 11	883 49	584 62	981 11	22 33	121,050 10
Barriefield.....	144	388	1,099	1,631	25,245 01	5,438 80		166 70	274 00	126 83	31,251 34
Petewawa District.....	222	759	2,153	3,134	78,232 75						
Petewawa Artillery Practice. (a).....					13,153 30	21,843 94	3,515 85	2,724 90		1,703 50	121,174 24
Farnham.....	161	484	1,333	1,978	45,100 27	10,800 34	2,016 07	190 29	263 25	613 45	58,983 67
Three Rivers.....	85	270	835	1,190	18,269 36	4,676 97	75 17	275 34	91 25	88 00	23,476 09
Levis.....	162	426	1,193	1,781	29,427 67	4,957 97	410 79	72 30	346 00	35 32	35,250 05
Sussex.....	186	596	1,940	2,722	50,875 38	10,939 71	60 30	233 24	101 80	193 76	62,404 19
Aldershot District.....	237	616	2,072	2,925	49,807 38	10,805 33	22 52	372 48	66 00	1,103 31	62,177 02
Aldershot Artillery.....	29	114	254	397	7,956 50	1,533 25	17 90	28 30		85 45	9,621 40
Charlottetown.....	45	117	407	569	11,294 54	125 04	62 27	139 60	135 05	568 00	12,324 50
Sewell.....	266	552	1,655	2,473	49,252 14	16,039 53	5,787 64	570 15		531 38	72,180 84
Kamloops.....	49	123	326	498	10,305 71	3,682 91	1,810 10	467 20	8 50	440 35	16,714 77
Calgary.....	112	232	635	979	24,683 59	7,924 42	2,268 91	13 70	1,284 70	764 25	36,939 57
Carried forward.....	2,327	6,351	18,516	27,194	534,071 33	125,945 14	18,069 17	6,418 47	4,613 14	6,303 83	695,421 08



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MISCELLANEOUS									
Tactical Field Days, etc. (Active Militia).....									9,621 46
Permanent Force (b).....									25,122 85
Military Conference.....									2,216 70
Topographical Survey.....									2,000 00
Railway Transport (c) .....									217,124 27
									217,124 27
									38,961 01
RECAPITULATION									
Local Headquarters...	1,202	3,074	12,575	16,851	312	216,375 13	114 41	619 77	217,562 01
District Camps.....	2,327	6,351	18,516	27,194	8,568	534,071 33	125,945 14	6,418 47	695,421 08
Miscellaneous.....									256,085 28
Totals.....	3,529	9,425	31,091	44,045	8,880	750,416 46	126,059 55	7,038 24	1,169,068 37

NOTES:—

(a) Present at the Artillery Practice Camp Petawawa were details from Permanent Force and Active Militia, as follows:—  
R. C. H. A., R. C. G. A., 4th Brig. C. F. A., 13th and 17th Btlys C. F. A., 4th Regt. C. G. A., and Cobourg Co. C. G. A.

(b) Permanent Force:

Petawawa .....	\$14,148 45
Halifax.....	7,819 70
Niagara.....	1,362 35
Sturgeon Creek.....	398 30
London.....	110 85
Farnham.....	102 05
Levis.....	393 45
Esquimalt.....	331 30
Fort Martinere.....	456 40
	25,122 85

(c) \$8,730.25 of this amount was on account of Transport 1910-1911.



3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

## STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE BY STATION ON ACCOUNT OF PAY, ALLOWANCES AND SUPPLIES FOR THE PERMANENT FORCE.

Stations	Strength all Ranks March 31st, 1911	Strength all Ranks, March 31st, 1912	Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers	Pay and Allowances of N.C.O.'s and Men.	Cost of food, fuel and sundry supplies for maintenance in Barracks.	Total Cost
Toronto.....	318	345	\$ 61,073.06	\$ 104,288.02	\$ 32,465.69	\$ 197,826.77
London.....	115	105	19,051.73	33,638.84	8,486.74	61,177.31
Kingston.....	333	344	58,764.19	113,916.85	48,182.64	220,863.68
Ottawa.....	123	136	40,025.11	68,633.78	2,572.02	111,230.91
Montreal.....	35	40	18,259.14	25,264.14	2,343.67	45,866.95
Quebec.....	402	404	56,026.09	145,068.40	44,223.02	245,317.51
St. Johns.....	113	114	14,675.12	28,124.55	21,294.26	64,093.93
St. John, N.B.....	14	8	2,142.97	5,438.21	510.54	8,091.72
Halifax.....	1275	1201	139,331.10	373,944.93	133,011.01	646,287.04
Fredericton.....	57	57	9,246.67	14,556.47	8,551.52	32,354.66
Charlottetown.....	5	...	59.00	736.11	121.83	916.94
Winnipeg.....	110	168	30,660.39	37,797.11	38,040.02	106,497.52
Esquimalt.....	150	169	15,305.21	52,297.91	24,729.51	92,332.63
Calgary.....	10	14	6,190.70	7,454.56	1,765.48	15,410.74
Petawawa Camp.....	...	...	...	...	19,050.82	19,050.82
Abroad.....	11	12	34,659.48	8,285.40	...	42,924.88
Sundry & General.....	8	1	3,991.02	6,947.35	25,453.35	36,391.72
	3071	3118	\$509,460.98	\$1,026,372.62	\$410,802.12	\$1,946,635.73



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS OF PERMANENT FORCE  
FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1912, FOR EACH STATION

	Pay Ordinary	Pay Abroad	Total Pay	Allowances Ordinary	Special Western	Allowances Abroad	Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	Credit to Public and Refunds	Net Expenditure
Toronto	\$ 45,455.98 c.	\$ c.	\$ 45,455.98 c.	\$ 15,718.78 c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ 15,718.78 c.	\$ 61,174.76 c.	\$ 101.70 c.	\$ 61,073.06 c.
London	14,743.60		14,743.60	4,386.49			4,386.49	19,130.09	78.36	19,051.73
Kingston	45,151.35		45,151.35	13,761.72			13,761.72	58,913.07	148.88	58,764.19
Halifax	113,075.20		113,075.20	26,872.67			26,872.67	139,947.87	616.77	139,331.10
Quebec	46,090.70		46,090.70	10,222.38			10,222.38	56,313.08	286.99	56,026.09
Esquimalt	14,413.58		14,413.58	722.96	220.59		943.55	15,357.13	51.92	15,305.21
Montreal	13,653.77		13,653.77	4,613.15			4,613.15	18,266.92	7.78	18,259.14
Ottawa	29,545.98		29,545.98	11,384.52			11,384.52	40,930.50	905.39	40,025.11
St. John, N. B.	1,879.25		1,879.25	204.96			204.96	2,144.21	1.24	2,142.97
Winnipeg	23,292.97		23,292.97	7,227.38	652.10		7,879.48	31,172.45	512.06	30,660.39
Charlottetown	59.00		59.00					59.00		59.00
Calgary	3,714.61		3,714.61	2,388.12	109.20		2,497.32	6,211.93	21.23	6,190.70
St. John's, Que.	12,421.95		12,421.95	2,288.93			2,288.93	14,710.88	35.76	14,675.12
Fredericton	8,549.37		8,549.37	714.59			714.59	9,263.96	17.20	9,246.77
England and Abroad	18,366.70	18,366.70	18,366.70			16,849.28	16,849.28	35,215.98	556.50	34,659.48
Sergeants Major City Corps	2,418.85		2,418.85	1,572.17			1,572.17	3,991.02		3,991.02
Totals	374,466.16	18,366.70	392,832.86	102,138.82	981.89	16,849.28	119,969.99	512,802.85	3,341.87	509,460.98



STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS OF PERMANENT FORCE FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1912, BY CORPS

CORPS	Pay Ordinary	Pay Abroad	Total Pay	Allowances Ordinary	Special Western	Allowances Abroad	Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	Credit to Public & Refunds	Net expenditure
Royal Canadian Dragoons	\$ 19,661.18 c.	\$ 1,607.00 c.	\$ 21,268.18 c.	\$ 5,269.65 c.	\$ 326.32 c.	\$ 2,383.00 c.	\$ 7,652.65 c.	\$ 28,920.83 c.	\$ 75.03 c.	\$ 28,845.80 c.
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)	13,525.78	.....	13,525.78	2,578.94	.....	200.50	3,105.76	16,631.54	205.00	16,426.54
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	31,633.18	2,691.41	34,324.59	7,874.20	.....	2,066.50	9,940.70	44,265.29	393.64	43,871.65
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	52,547.37	2,405.99	54,953.36	8,511.57	50.05	1,949.00	10,510.62	65,463.98	275.90	65,187.99
Royal Canadian Engineers	37,770.07	8,202.23	45,972.30	11,492.09	101.92	6,429.40	18,023.41	63,995.71	480.18	63,515.53
Royal Canadian Regiment	50,129.20	1,099.41	51,228.61	11,116.00	50.05	1,098.00	12,264.05	63,492.66	191.29	63,301.37
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	19,022.68	.....	19,022.68	5,909.14	.....	.....	5,909.14	24,931.82	146.42	24,785.40
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps	7,667.81	.....	7,667.81	2,257.42	16.38	.....	2,273.80	9,941.61	48.32	9,893.29
Canadian Ordnance Corps	57,450.40	2,009.16	59,459.56	17,703.97	249.34	2,137.88	20,091.19	79,550.75	952.16	78,598.59
Permanent Army Medical Corps	47,872.06	351.50	48,223.56	14,154.81	50.05	585.00	14,789.86	63,013.42	78.43	62,934.99
Canadian Army Pay Corps	25,693.42	.....	25,693.42	9,687.20	137.78	.....	9,824.98	35,518.40	334.39	35,184.01
Corps Military Staff Clerks	3,972.40	.....	3,972.40	2,154.10	.....	.....	2,154.10	6,126.50	.....	6,126.50
Signalling Staff	1,119.75	.....	1,119.75	682.00	.....	.....	682.00	1,801.75	48.45	1,753.30
Miscellaneous	3,982.01	.....	3,982.01	1,175.56	.....	.....	1,175.56	5,157.57	112.57	5,045.00
Permanent Sergeant Majors (City Corps)	2,418.85	.....	2,418.85	1,572.17	.....	.....	1,572.17	3,991.02	.....	3,991.02
Totals	374,466.16	18,366.70	392,832.86	102,138.82	981.89	16,849.28	119,969.99	512,802.85	3,341.87	509,460.98



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF N. C. O'S AND MEN  
OF PERMANENT FORCE FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1912

Details of Expenditure at each Station

STATION	PAY					Total Pay
	Regimental	Deferred	Proficiency Artillery Engineer and Corps	Extra Duty	Other Credits (sundry)	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto .....	75,894 71	892 43	6,595 80	1,372 00	168 19	84,923 13
London .....	22,682 29	390 01	1,228 50	789 75	19 05	25,109 60
Kingston .....	81,788 91	1,873 11	8,118 70	3,459 19	140 35	95,380 26
Halifax .....	298,888 03	14,597 23	24,543 00	12,428 48	682 83	351,139 57
Quebec .....	98,708 70	2,339 91	10,907 20	5,519 30	95 59	117,570 70
Esquimalt .....	39,274 25	968 32	6,069 70	4,260 69	13 74	50,586 70
Montreal .....	12,712 88	87 81	2,003 75	394 00	46 75	15,245 19
Petawawa .....	4,320 38	185 48	1,272 50	32 15	22 06	5,832 57
Ottawa .....	34,808 02	286 93	5,058 95	712 06	19 65	40,885 61
St. John, N.B. ....	2,846 51	142 35	483 70	45 60		3,518 16
Winnipeg .....	31,550 94	382 84	1,066 85	1,292 46	64 38	34,357 47
Charlottetown .....	356 90		68 90			425 80
Calgary .....	3,873 07		268 70	55 15	30 00	4,226 92
St. Johns, P. Q. ....	25,363 37	202 67	355 15	956 17	151 74	27,029 10
Fredericton .....	13,806 63	139 18	134 90	764 40	30 87	14,875 98
* High Commissioner .....	4,269 45		312 00			4,581 45
** N.C. O's on loan .....	779 06					779 06
Total .....	751,924 10	22,488 27	68,488 30	32,081 40	1,485 20	876,467 27

\* Paid by High Commissioner to N.C. O's and men undergoing Courses of Instruction in England.

\*\* This amount was contributed by Dominion Government towards Pension Fund of N.C. O's and men of the Regular Army on loan in Canada.



STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF N. C. O'S AND MEN OF PERMANENT FORCE FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1912—Continued.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AT EACH STATION

Station	ALLOWANCES							Total Pay and Allowances	Deduct charges credited to Public	Expenditure	
	Lodging	Rations	Fuel	Light	Special Western	Other	In England				
Toronto	\$9,502.34	\$5,998.55	\$4,255.40	\$1,030.59		\$1,599.57		\$22,386.45	\$107,309.58	\$3,021.56	\$104,288.02
London	3,500.36	2,719.05	1,495.35	461.40		765.91		8,942.07	34,051.67	412.83	33,638.84
Kingston	8,687.37	6,574.51	4,189.36	1,148.25		1,082.64		21,682.13	117,062.39	3,145.54	113,916.85
Halifax	13,442.73	10,286.70	5,080.41	1,152.16		2,195.85		32,157.85	383,297.42	9,352.49	373,944.93
Quebec	11,782.74	11,991.90	5,226.49	1,192.69		1,126.71		31,320.53	148,891.23	3,822.83	145,068.40
Esquimalt	332.05	548.60	159.20	43.75	1,532.54	70.91		2,687.05	53,273.75	975.84	52,297.91
Montreal	4,122.84	2,609.25	2,120.17	601.19		718.43		10,171.88	25,417.07	152.93	25,264.14
Petawawa	157.09	124.60	49.15	11.96		44.41		387.21	6,219.78	51.49	6,168.29
Ottawa	11,534.10	7,761.35	5,926.90	1,667.95		1,350.01		28,240.31	69,125.92	492.14	68,633.78
St. John, N. B.	809.60	589.20	270.70	136.62		130.81		1,936.93	5,455.09	16.88	5,438.21
Winnipeg	435.45	727.25	1,602.90	278.28	1,600.70	357.83		5,002.41	39,359.88	1,562.77	37,797.11
Charlottetown	119.70	80.40	61.50	20.25		25.85		316.70	742.50	6.39	736.11
Calgary	954.46	1,464.21	584.05	174.61	123.07	67.22		3,367.62	7,594.54	139.98	7,454.56
St. John's, P. Q.	742.05	1,225.48	468.55	113.35		180.03		2,729.46	29,758.56	1,634.01	28,124.55
Fredericton	26.35	203.90	11.15	3.25		86.09		330.74	15,206.72	650.25	14,556.47
High Commissioner							3,683.95	3,683.95	8,265.40		8,265.40
N. C. O's on loan									779.06		779.06
Totals	66,149.23	52,904.95	31,501.28	8,045.30	3,256.31	9,802.27	3,683.95	175,343.29	1,051,810.56	25,437.93	1,026,372.63



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF N. C. O'S. AND  
MEN OF PERMANENT FORCE FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1912.

## Details of Expenditure by Corps

CORPS	PAY					TOTAL PAY
	Regimental	Deferred	Proficiency Artillery Engineer and Corps	Extra Duty	Other Credits (Sundry)	
Royal Canadian Dragoons . . . .	\$50,740.73	\$597.93	\$478.90	\$ 1,484.77	\$212.03	\$53,514.36
Lord Strathcona's Horse . . . . .	21,842.41	349.99	150.15	886.16	52.26	23,280.97
(Royal Canadians)						
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery .	62,454.35	1,512.20	4,256.40	3,158.07	131.60	71,512.62
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery . . . . .	167,297.67	8,452.35	12,468.10	11,564.10	76.21	199,858.43
Royal Canadian Engineers . . . . .	60,932.28	1,967.67	21,547.75	440.72	101.13	84,989.55
Royal Canadian Regiment . . . . .	214,849.92	7,097.29	2,707.65	7,559.31	603.42	232,817.59
Instructional Cadre . . . . .	3,261.60		252.50	54.60	74.48	3,643.18
Canadian Permanent Army Ser- vice Corps . . . . .	32,660.64	1,157.58	9,094.90	107.46	30.16	43,050.74
Permanent Army Medical Corps .	27,681.66	230.57	1,077.25	357.85	76.38	29,423.71
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps . . . . .	507.75		54.60			562.35
Canadian Ordnance Corps . . . . .	70,092.42	1,020.56	13,726.65	1,016.50	113.63	85,969.76
Canadian Army Pay Corps . . . . .	11,956.15	13.76	2,673.45	317.10	2.70	14,963.16
Corns Military Staff Clerks . . . .	22,150.41	23.30		302.30	11.20	22,487.21
Corps Military Staff Clerks Sec- tion "B" . . . . .	1,015.55	65.07				1,080.62
General Service Recruits . . . . .	159.00					159.00
Miscellaneous . . . . .	3,542.50			4,832.46		8,374.96
* Contributions—Pension Fund— N. C. O.'s and men on loan . .	779.06					779.06
	751,924.10	22,488.27	68,488.30	32,081.40	1,485.20	876,467.27

\* This amount was contributed by Dominion Government towards Pension Fund of N. C. O's. and men of the Regular Army on loan in Canada.



STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF N. C. O's AND MEN OF THE PERMANENT FORCE  
FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1912. (Continued).

Details of Expenditure by Corps.

CORPS	Lodging	Rations	Fuel	Light	Special Western	Other	In England	Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	Deduct charges credited to the public	Net expenditure
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	2,892 33	2,354 58	1,237 32	282 90		360 56	267 00	7,394 69	60,909 05	3,021 38	57,887 67
Lord Strathcona's Horse. (Royal Canadians)		26 25	445 78	55 96	1,128 90	250 26	110 50	2,017 74	25,298 71	1,268 33	24,030 38
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	4,648 80	3,626 70	2,212 76	501 20		323 68	485 00	11,798 14	83,310 76	2,692 95	80,617 81
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	5,938 24	8,310 60	2,345 75	512 30	894 90	792 58	1,925 00	20,719 37	220,577 80	4,149 35	216,428 45
Royal Canadian Engineers	5,219 02	3,467 10	2,331 35	616 13	365 64	1,391 56	86 00	13,476 80	98,466 35	1,082 03	97,384 32
Royal Canadian Regiment	9,427 16	6,474 00	3,142 84	694 17	136 50	1,673 65	148 50	21,696 82	254,514 41	9,412 19	245,102 22
Instructional Cadre	667 28	406 43	327 14	93 97	33 67	145 89		1,674 38	5,317 56	14 48	5,303 08
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	2,444 27	2,858 70	1,007 58	216 94		577 08	139 00	7,243 57	50,294 31	1,350 29	48,944 02
Permanent Army Medical Corps	2,726 24	2,077 81	1,314 40	371 67	122 49	522 01	153 00	7,287 62	36,711 33	627 96	36,083 37
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps	112 25	65 90	59 65	12 85		5 01		255 66	818 01		818 01
Canadian Ordnance Corps.	21,253 51	16,065 15	11,001 01	2,903 91	462 19	2,278 62	369 95	54,334 34	140,304 10	1,691 95	138,612 15
Canadian Army Pay Corps.	3,786 05	2,156 70	1,692 55	468 67	21 84	469 40		8,595 21	23,558 37	49 00	23,509 37
Corps Military Staff Clerks	6,694 08	4,804 28	4,232 90	1,264 09	90 09	983 54		18,068 98	40,556 19	62 02	40,494 17
Corps Military Staff Clerks Section "B"	340 00	210 75	150 25	50 54		28 43		779 97	1,860 59	16 00	1,844 59
General Service Recruits									159 00		159 00
Miscellaneous									8,374 96		8,374 96
Contributions—N.C. O's on loan									779 06		779 06
	66,149 23	52,904 95	31,501 28	8,045 30	3,256 31	9,802 27	3,683 95	175,343 29	1,051,810 56	25,437 93	1,026,372 63



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES FOR PERMANENT FORCE 1911-12.

	Food	Fuel	Light	Washing	Drugs	Water	Forage	Remounts	Library and Mess Allces.	Sundries	Total
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
London, Ont . . . . .	3,256 98	2,295 01	1,037 76	83 68	95 38	346 92	7,676 72	1,700 00	330 00	1,041 01	8,486 74
Toronto, Ont. . . . .	13,407 91	3,996 48	413 22	505 60	604 62	757 28	18,220 17	2,335 25	629 96	2,773 90	32,465 69
Kingston and Ottawa, Ont . . . . .	13,775 89	7,536 45	2,247 11	451 32	1,165 09	1,193 35	5,165 16	2,400 00	692 47	3,137 56	50,754 66
St. Johns and Montreal, Que . . . . .	6,807 27	2,927 85	1,291 82	455 55	1,068 04	1,241 48	3,588 01	450 00	427 50	1,855 26	23,637 93
Quebec, Que . . . . .	12,769 01	14,787 78	3,294 04	431 89	1,315 25	2,739 00	2,011 83		1,042 46	3,805 58	44,223 02
Fredericton & St. John, N. B . . . . .	3,902 49	2,780 62	460 99	71 16	197 32	468 30			370 00	811 18	9,062 06
Halifax, N. S. . . . .	76,626 44	32,166 82	7,490 55	2,832 81	2,547 88	1,857 25			1,705 00	5,772 43	133,011 01
Charlottetown, P. E. I . . . . .		48 66				12 00				61 17	121 83
Winnipeg . . . . .	15,434 73	6,316 53	1,249 34	179 85	516 75	567 74	8,189 87		390 00	5,195 21	38,040 02
Victoria . . . . .	13,277 52	4,583 56	2,128 51	109 14	313 82	2,112 70			378 75	1,825 51	24,729 51
Calgary . . . . .		622 03	27 71				114 97			1,000 77	1,765 48
Petawawa . . . . .	12,876 69			18 20	123 25		5,795 14	4,950 00		360 79	19,050 82
Headquarters . . . . .							75			20,379 35	25,453 35
	172,134 93	78,061 79	19,641 05	5,139 20	7,945 40	11,296 02	50,762 62	11,835 25	5,966 14	48,050 40	410,802 12



EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF OFFICERS AND MEN, ACTIVE MILITIA, ATTENDING SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION, 1911-1912

The numbers shown do not include those attending Schools without expense to the public.

SCHOOL		NUMBERS PRESENT					COST
Corps, etc.	Place	Officers	N.C.O.'s & Men	School Teachers	Nurses	Total	
Cavalry.	St. Johns, Que..	38	20			58	\$1,702.23
"	Toronto.....	47	23			70	1,964.85
"	Vernon.....	7	9			16	1,374.10
"	Calgary.....	22	23			45	3,818.25
"	Edmonton.....	16	18			34	1,094.80
"	Medicine Hat	3	8			11	681.55
"	McLeod.....	5	19			24	1,372.10
Artillery.	Kingston.....	27	41			68	3,542.82
"	Quebec.....	2	9			11	722.50
"	Halifax.....	3				3	33.61
"	Esquimalt.....	2	3			5	133.34
Engineers.	Halifax.....		5			5	367.81
Infantry.....	London.....	14	6			20	627.05
"	Toronto.....	48	34			82	3,708.26
"	Fredericton .....	11	19			30	840.35
"	Halifax.....	28	23			51	2,266.79
"	Quebec.....	85	8			93	10,323.50
"	Winnipeg.....	80	101			181	6,108.37
Can. Per. Army Service Corps	Kingston...	1				1	20.00
"	Halifax .....	4				4	260.70
Medical.....	Toronto.....		1			1	12.50
"	Kingston.....		2			2	120.23
"	Halifax.....		15		4	19	999.59
"	Winnipeg .....	1	4			5	171.40
Signalling.....	St. John N B	3	9			12	774.10
"	Quebec.....	9	1			10	992.50
"	Edmonton.....	1	5			6	329.80
School of Musketry.	Rockcliffe.....	22	3	42		67	6,015.11
Totals.....		479	409	42	4	934	50,378.21
Travelling expenses Officers and Men, Active Militia to and from Schools of Instruction. Also includes travelling expenses and Subsistence Allowances to Instructor Permanent Force.....	1st Division.						411.13
	2nd Division .....						1,815.15
	3rd Division .....						666.52
	4th Division .....						806.50
	5th Division .....						1,393.59
	6th Division .....						2,125.70
	Military Dis. No. 10						1,845.80
	Military Dis. No. 11						672.80
	Military Dis. No. 13						1,722.80
Miscellaneous Claims paid from Headquarters .....							1,076.13
							\$62,914.33
Add expenditure 1910-1911 paid from 1911-12 funds..							7,126.83
							\$70,041.16



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE TEN YEARS 1902-3 TO 1911-12

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Allowances for Drill Instruction, Care of Arms and Postage	51,774	82,411	56,760	122,864	44,235	70,239	115,003	60,565	104,446	83,807
Annual Drill	385,190	500,670	699,724	809,924	724,378	1,084,499	1,304,706	796,608	1,089,694	1,169,088
Cadet Corps										35,947
Clothing and Necessaries	142,364	97,121	170,943	429,727	274,510	399,919	371,866	374,670	373,060	475,175
Contingencies—including Guards of Honour, Escorts and Salutes	11,574	11,409	19,350	20,020	18,237	24,807	35,010	30,364	34,979	39,920
Custom Dues					71,803	143,622	95,177	36,696	180,580	143,069
Departmental Library		364	848	972	680	968	1,050	938	755	975
Dominion Arsenal										
Engineer Services	140,998	149,912	150,563	215,037	224,401	341,083	275,936	259,524	280,034	236,790
Grants towards construction of City Reg't Armouries	146,173	162,783	205,800	227,427	262,587	325,913	316,819	274,807	353,906	487,222
Grants to Artillery and Rifle Associations and to Regimental Bands				27,000	13,000				65,000	
Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances	37,987	40,499	49,100	45,825	45,241	49,278	51,085	53,187	54,985	56,270
Maintenance of Military Properties	317	934	5,178	582	5,700	26,879	2,513	2,375	3,970	2,551
Pay of Insp Gen and Military Members of Militia Council	49,201	50,511	49,854	50,523	38,434	70,062	75,000	74,067	79,961	80,937
Statutory										
Pay of Headquarters Staff	12,400	10,930	14,699	21,600	16,200	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600
Pay of Command and District Staffs	22,861	39,037	46,519	48,991	33,782	58,797	57,732	52,717	59,589	66,178
Permanent Force Pay, Provisions and Supplies	29,918	35,669	45,551	73,119	64,234	77,272	74,860	84,719	76,430	99,300
Printing and Stationery	396,051	512,107	612,761	1,518,767	1,120,445	1,826,258	1,787,851	1,758,005	1,845,386	1,946,636
Royal Military College	11,741	18,505	24,541	25,805	26,306	50,430	43,701	39,999	60,003	53,489
Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees	75,006	90,357	86,477	86,243	68,898	92,145	108,496	95,934	127,036	134,949
Schools of Instruction Pay of Active Militia attending	94,994	64,682	64,984	72,003	67,063	98,979	95,793	79,822	153,018	155,645
Topographical Survey	17,071	28,159	42,552	42,593	27,913	40,127	32,183	50,967	80,007	70,041
Transport and Freight	3,779	7,167	11,246	15,518	17,760	23,716	28,414	23,140	26,280	24,714
Warlike Stores	39,091	54,855	54,783	84,856	54,965	109,980	112,313	101,634	124,281	138,230
Defences of Esplanade, contributions towards	89,319	62,194	74,707	174,980	124,912	554,200	231,998	342,406	334,548	531,332
Halifax Provisional Garrison	111,943	109,987	109,987	179,256						
Coronation Contingents	131,256									
Miscellaneous Small Votes	62,630									
Expenditure under the following six subheads was charged to Capital Account up to 1909-10 inclusive, but in 1910-11 to Revenue	2,778	24,386	9,250			7,000	350	600	6,318	
										134,835
										21,047
Ordnance, Ammunition, Tents, Wagons and Equipment generally, excepting Clothing, Saddlery and Harness	213,350	513,078	396,772	398,029	428,339	703,750	612,997	323,281	370,469	649,276
Saddlery and Harness	73,151	172,534	212,688	54,418	44,404	92,570	110,984	47,427	103,753	6,713
Clothing Reserve Stock and outfitting new units		235,214	284,478	271,733	22,813	57,098	77,858	204,770	150,220	110,468



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE TEN YEARS 1902-3 TO 1911-12—Continued.

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Ross Rifles, spare parts, bayonets, scabbards, arm chests and inspection.....	\$ 62,972	\$ 163,916	\$ 240,301	\$ 367,306	\$ 300,388	\$ 214,143	\$ 317,478	\$ 661,123	\$ 585,190	\$ 419,937
Dominion Arsenal, for reserve ammunition.....	11,692	75,000	75,000	75,000	56,790	75,000				
Lands and Construction of new rifle ranges	67,058	140,168	90,725	133,399	122,549	155,344	126,030	63,369	162,773†	183,703*
Total Ordnance, Equipment, etc .....	428,223	1,299,910	1,299,964	1,299,876	975,283	1,297,905	1,245,347	1,199,970	1,372,405	1,370,097
Total Militia Expenditure .....	2,503,639	3,544,589	3,945,141	5,593,518	4,320,967	6,795,678	6,484,806	5,921,314	6,909,211	7,579,884
Aid to Civil Power (Statutory and recoverable from Municipalities).....	18,850	7,352	5,965	492	2,020	410		58,613	13,678	716
Toronto Barracks—Special account .....									63,026	2,012
Winnipeg Barracks—Special account.....									123,000	
Point St. Charles Armoury.....									17,500	
Pensions—Rebellion, 1837-8 .....	360	320	280	160	160	160	120	80	80	80
Pensions—Fenian Raids .....	2,268	2,373	2,337	955	1,851	1,935	1,508	1,937	1,710	1,828
Pensions—Northwest Rebellion and General .....	18,188	17,916	16,420	16,202	16,073	16,283	12,733	16,760	17,628	17,118
Pensions—Pension Act, 1901 .....		8,304	7,101	9,423	9,664	19,981	26,873	27,003	38,483	45,698
Total pensions .....	20,816	28,913	26,138	26,740	27,748	38,359	41,234	45,780	57,901	64,724
Civil Government—Salaries .....	53,078	48,575	52,512	58,433	45,668	63,104	101,039	126,726	130,732	137,251
Civil Government—Contingencies .....	12,636	10,017	9,946	12,026	8,654	11,994	13,884	13,500	10,086	11,962
Total Civil Government .....	65,774	58,592	62,458	70,459	54,322	75,098	114,923	140,226	140,818	149,214
Revenue Received.										
Militia.....	17,836	19,894	20,695	32,195	16,618	39,809	29,791	31,783	44,259	59,829
Casual.....	483	595	19,988	24,641	691	1,174	130	2,742	1,390	1,806
Royal Military College .....	23,956	23,323	25,472	23,067	24,368	23,209	28,019	29,154	31,650	34,286
Pension Act, 1901.....	6,244	8,297	11,308	14,220	13,237	19,596	21,196	21,742	23,347	25,209
Total Revenue .....	48,519	52,109	77,463	94,123	54,914	83,788	77,136	85,421	100,646	121,130

† In addition \$123,000 was expended for purchase of a new site for barracks and rifle range, Winnipeg, from moneys received from sale of old rifle range, and, also, \$17,500 for an Armoury for 4th Field Co. Canadian Engineers from an appropriation voted under the Department of Public Works estimates and transferred.

\* A separate appropriation of \$75,000 was voted for purchase of lands for a Rifle Range, expenditure on which is included in this amount.







## APPENDICES.

181. Appended are the following:—

Report of the Director-General of Medical Services for the year 1911-12.  
Appendix 'A'.

Report of the Commandant, Royal Military College, 1912. Appendix 'B'.

Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military, College, 1912. Appendix 'C'.

Report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, 1911-12.  
Appendix 'D'.

Interim Report of the Militia Council on the Annual Training for the season of 1911, including the Report of the Inspector-General.  
Appendix 'E'.

E. F. JARVIS,  
*Secretary,*  
*The Militia Council.*



## APPENDICES



## APPENDIX 'A'.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1912.

*From the Director-General, Medical Services, Canadian Militia.  
To the Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report upon the Medical Services for the year ending March 31, 1912:—

## GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

1. The organization of the Medical Services to meet the requirements of the mobilized Field Army has been continued. There are still, however, certain medical units deficient, Field Ambulances being required as follows: First Division, one; Third Division, two; Fifth Division, three; the recommendation for the formation of these units has not been approved for the coming year.

2. I am glad to report that there is very little trouble in procuring excellent medical officers, provided we can supply them with places in interesting units. There is, however, difficulty in persuading medical men to be detailed to units other than medical, for the training is not sufficiently attractive. It is hoped that this will be overcome, because of the very great importance of the Regimental Medical personnel in active service; we are only commencing to realize this in the Canadian Militia.

3. The administration of the Divisions and Districts is now carried on by two officers; one is an officer of the Permanent Army Medical Corps, and the other is an officer detailed as his staff officer from the Army Medical Corps. The latter receives no pay and, if he does not happen to go to camp, is in receipt of no financial return for the work he is called upon to do. This seems hardly just.

## MEDICAL STORES.

4. Owing to no money being available, practically no medical stores have been purchased; orders have now, however, been given and when received will bring the equipment for the Field Army almost up to scale.

## EDUCATION.

5. The examination for promotion to rank of Lieut.-Colonel Army Medical Corps, having proved so successful, it has been decided to adopt the same procedure for the rank of Major. The papers for these examinations are sent from Headquarters and are based upon a practical strategical and tactical scheme; uniformity is thus assured and no promotions are made, except of those qualified.

6. Two classes in the Principles and Practice of Medical Strategy and Tactics were held at Ottawa, each lasting one month. The first, in April, was attended by all the Administrative Medical Officers of Divisions; the second, in March, was attended by five officers of the Permanent Army Medical Corps and two of the Army Medical Corps.



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7. It is hoped that other classes will be held at the Central Laboratory of Military Hygiene during the year.

## CONVENTIONS.

8. I had the honour, with Major Drum, without expense to the public, of attending the Canadian Medical Association Meeting at Montreal in June and reading a paper before the Section of Preventive Medicine, and also at the Symposium on Typhoid Fever. I also attended the meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association at Montreal in December. It was decided at the latter meeting to form a section of Military Hygiene; this section will hold its first meeting in Toronto in September next.

9. The Annual Meeting of the Association of Medical Officers of the Militia was held at Ottawa in February, under the Presidency of Major LeBel, A.M.C., Quebec. Great development was shown by this Society, and during two days' meeting the interest never flagged. Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Shillington, A.M.C., Ottawa, was elected President.

## PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

10. The Permanent Army Medical Corps has many functions to perform, and its present limited establishment cannot begin to be able to meet the demands made.

11. Its first function is the administration of the Medical Services of the Militia, both Active and Permanent. This demands an office and clerical staff in each Division and District. It also supplies the personnel for the office of the Director General at Headquarters.

12. Its second function is the care of the sick of the Permanent Force, the Active Militia (cases sent from Camps of Training), the Canadian Naval Service and the Cadets at the Royal Military College. To perform this, there are six dieted hospitals and two non-dieted ones. Two of these hospitals are very large buildings, rather old-fashioned and difficult to care for and administer.

13. Its third function is the receiving, distributing and repairing of all Medical Stores. There are Medical Stores in each Division and District and a Central Medical Stores at Ottawa. In a year's time each Divisional Stores will carry the complete medical equipment for that Division, valuable stores amounting to over \$21,000.00.

14. Its fourth function is to supervise the sanitation of camps and barracks. It has, therefore, to provide for the personnel of the Central Laboratory of Military Hygiene and other local and temporary laboratories.

15. Its fifth function is instructional; it must provide schools and instructors for the Active Militia.

16. Its sixth function is to provide medical personnel at certain camps, such as Petawawa, MacNab's Island and York Redoubt, and also at camps for which no Army Medical Corps' personnel is available.

17. Its seventh function is to look after its own administration, being divided up into so many small detachments increases this work very materially. There is almost as much clerical work connected with a detachment of five men as that which numbers 100 or more.

18. To perform these functions we have a total authorized establishment of 101 of all ranks. The work cannot be done under these conditions.



HEALTH OF THE PERMANENT FORCE.

19. The decline in the incidence of sickness, remarked upon in previous reports, is continued for the period now dealt with. The following table depicts, in figurative form, the improvement in the health of the officers and men that has taken place:—

	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.
<i>Years.</i>	<i>Admissions.</i>
1906 . . . . .	769.09
1907 . . . . .	709.90
1908 . . . . .	777.07
1909 . . . . .	689.34
1910 . . . . .	639.50
1911 . . . . .	576.42
1912 . . . . .	499.51
Average ratio . . . . .	663.69

20. The introduction of the system of treating the milder cases of sickness in barracks will, to some extent, explain the reduction in the admission rate shown above, together with the improved sanitary conditions under which soldiers live.

21. This marked diminution in the numbers admitted cannot but prove a valuable asset to the Permanent Force by adding to its efficiency and curtailing expenditure in the maintenance of hospital beds. The interest shown by both officers and men in sanitary matters, and the facilities afforded by the Central Military Laboratory of Hygiene for the analysis of water and pathological specimens has, without question, also been largely responsible for this low rate of sickness.

22. The principal causes of sickness, in order of their importance, were:—Diphtheria, 9; Enteric fever, 8; and only one admission for Tuberculosis. The improved admission rate for this last disease has been remarkable, the average for the past five years being seven. Admissions for Alcoholism remain in the same as for the last report, but a gratifying decrease in venereal diseases can be reported, —122 cases having been admitted, as against 154 for period 1911.

23. Forty-two cases have been dealt with by operative treatment, thus effecting a reduction of wastage by returning men to duty that would, otherwise, be invalided and their services lost to the country.

CANADIAN NAVAL SERVICE.

24. The naval ratings that have been treated at the military hospitals at Halifax and Esquimalt are shown at table 4. The diseases call for little comment. Of the 50 admitted, three were for Pneumonia, and a like number for Rheumatic Fever.

TABLE 1.

25. A general statement of admissions, deaths, and discharges medically unfit, of the Permanent Force, during the year ended March 31, 1912:—



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Disease	Admitted	Died	Discharged as medically unfit
Infective diseases.....	426	8	10
General diseases.....	6	1	
Intoxications.....	31	..	2
Morbid conditions incident to various parts	13	..	
Diseases of the Nervous System.....	64	1	7
"    Eye.....	27	..	..
"    Nose.....	7	..	..
"    Ear ..	10	..	..
"    Circulatory system.....	14	3	4
"    Respiratory system.....	90	1	10
"    Digestive system.....	244	..	1
"    Lymphathic system.....	9	..	..
"    Urinary system.....	10	..	2
"    Generative system.....	55	..	..
"    Organs of Locomotion.....	52	..	..
"    Connective Tissue.....	29	..	..
"    Skin.....	88	..	1
Local Injuries.....	308	1	1
Tumors.....	2	..	..
Parasites.....	5	..	..
Totals.....	1491	15	39

26. In addition to the above, 133 officers and 744 women and children were treated for various ailments.

TABLE 2.

27. Showing the number of surgical operations performed in the Military Hospitals:—

Operations	Total
Gonorrhoea.....	2
Pneumonia.....	2
Cyst .....	2
Varix.....	2
Abscess, rectal.....	1
Abscess of Dental Periostium.....	1
Elongated Uvula.....	1
Appendicitis.....	8
Hernia.....	4
Piles.....	3
Retention of Urine.....	1
Inflammation of Prepuce.....	1
Phimosis.....	1
Varicocele.....	4
Inflammation of knee joint	2
Ganglion.....	1
Hammer toe.....	1
Abscess.....	1
Rupture of Urethra.....	1
Wound, Finger.....	2
Wound, Thumb.....	1
Total .....	42



TABLE 3

28. Table showing results of vaccinations and re-vaccinations by Divisional Areas and Districts.

Station	Number Vaccinated	Result.	
		Perfect	Immune.
1st Divisional Area.....	35	18	17
2nd Divisional Area.....	32	32	..
3rd Divisional Area.....	89	45	44
4th Divisional Area.....	110	68	42
5th Divisional Area.....	96	40	56
6th Divisional Area.....	266	213	53
Military District No. 10.....	121	100	21
Military District No. 11.....	29	9	20
Totals.....	778	525	253



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TABLE 4

29. A general statement of admissions, deaths and discharges medically unfit, of the Naval Ratings, during the year ended March 31st, 1912.

Disease	Admitted	Died	Discharged as medically unfit
Infective Diseases.....	15	1	..
General Diseases.....	1	..	..
Diseases of the Nervous System.....	1	..	1
Diseases of the Eye.....	1	..	..
Diseases of the Circulatory System.....	1	..	..
Diseases of the Respiratory System.....	8	..	1
Diseases of the Digestive System.....	8	..	..
Diseases of the Lymphatic System.....	1	..	..
Diseases of the Urinary System.....	2	..	..
Diseases of the Generative System.....	4	..	..
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.....	2	..	..
Injuries.....	4	..	..
Parasites.....	1	..	..
Tumours.....	1	..	..
Totals.....	50	1	2

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. JONES, *Colonel,*  
*Director General Medical Services.*



## APPENDIX 'B'.

KINGSTON, June 19, 1912.

*From the Commandant, Royal Military College,  
To the Secretary Militia Council, Ottawa.*

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit the following report on the Royal Military College for the year 1911-12:—

## STAFF.

1. The following changes have taken place on the staff of the College during the past year:—

Major C. N. Perreau, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has succeeded Captain H. A. Kaulbach, The King's Own, as Staff Adjutant, taking over the Musketry instruction of the College.

Captain K. Blair, Royal Artillery, and Lieut. E. F. Dawson, Royal Engineers, have been succeeded by Captain M. V. Plummer, Royal Artillery, and Lieut. F. A. Heymann, Royal Engineers, as Instructors in Military Subjects.

Major H. R. Hopwood, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, has been attached to the General Staff Branch of the College, in succession to Captain A. F. C. Williams, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, for instructional work.

## OFFICERS' COURSES.

2. The Staff College course, consisting of four candidates, joined at the beginning of January and their examination commences next week. The candidate prepared at the College last year was successful and is now at Camberley.

3. The Refresher course joined with the Staff College course and remained here for three months; six senior officers of the Permanent Force attended. Having regard to the value of the course to these officers and the amount of work there is to be done, I urge strongly that they should join at the beginning of November in future, extending the course to five months. The work which they do is for the most part entirely new to them. I am of opinion that every officer of the Permanent Force should undergo this course, and we shall probably be able to take a similar number each year.

4. The Long Courses of three months each, in the autumn and spring, were attended by eight and five candidates, respectively, all of whom qualified.

5. The practical portion of the Militia Staff course was attended by sixteen officers in August last, fourteen of whom qualified.

## RIDING ESTABLISHMENT.

6. We now have our full complement of horses in the Riding Establishment. The result is that from the time of joining the College the Cadet receives instruction in riding and horse-mastership. We shall not, however, derive full benefit



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until a covered Riding School is provided. The regular course of instruction cannot be carried on during the winter months in the open, and consequently much valuable time is lost.

## STRENGTH.

7. The number of cadets when the College opened last August was 118. During the year two cadets have been withdrawn at the request of their parents.

## DISCIPLINE.

8. The conduct and discipline of the cadets has been very good. One cadet has been rusticated for irregular conduct at an examination. Seven cadets were rusticated for a month at the commencement of the year for misbehaviour on the night of the closing last year.

## EXAMINATIONS.

9. The results of the examinations are satisfactory, on the whole. Of thirty-one cadets in the senior class, twenty-seven have qualified for Diplomas.

10. In the 2nd Class, one cadet has failed, and in the 3rd Class, five. These gentlemen will need to repeat the year's course.

## MUSKETRY.

11. Our rifle shooting has continued to improve. The miniature ranges, which we now have had for two years, enable us to carry on instruction and practice during the cold weather with most satisfactory results.

12. During the past twelve months our Musketry record is as follows:—

	Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Senior Class .....	4	8	11	8
2nd year .....	11	9	11	9
1st year .....	17	17	11 (2 not classified)	
Figure of merit—				
Senior Class ... ..				131
2nd year ... ..				135

13. In the "Daily Mail" Cup, fired last year, the R.M.C. was 57th in the Empire and 3rd in Canada.

14. We were 3rd in the 2nd series of the Canadian Rifle League competition, and 5th in the Gallery Miniature Rifle competition.

15. A scratch Royal Military College Tyro team won the Osler Challenge Cup at the meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association. For the first time the College won the match against Sandhurst on the 24th May.

## SPORTS.

16. We have been very fortunate this year in our outdoor games. We hold the Intermediate Dominion Championship, the Intermediate and the Junior Intercollegiate Rugby Union Championships, the Intermediate Intercollegiate Hockey Championship, the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Championship, and won every match but one during our week's cricket tour.



ACCOMMODATION.

17. I am glad to say that the new dormitory building is in process of erection and the repairs to the wharves and boathouses are nearly completed. It is hoped that the new model and gun sheds, for which the money has been voted, will shortly be taken in hand.
18. Officers' Quarters are urgently required. Too much of the time of members of the staff is wasted in going backwards and forwards to Kingston. The advantages of having them quartered at the College are obvious.
19. It is also very desirable that officers attending courses, Staff College Refresher, Long, &c., should be provided with quarters on the spot.
20. Quarters are also required for the subordinate staff (assistant Instructors).
21. The extension of the educational buildings is a matter for the immediate future. We suffer from the want of a library, suitable draughting room, laboratory, dining accommodation, general lecture room, &c.
22. The covered riding school, to which I have previously referred, is urgently required. A covered skating rink is also badly needed.

COMMISSIONS.

23. Applications for commissions in the Active Militia for those gentlemen of the graduating class who are not candidates for commissions in the Imperial Army and Permanent Force have already been made.
24. The following gentlemen will be recommended for commissions in the Imperial Army and Canadian Permanent Force:—

*Imperial Commissions.*

Gentleman Cadet	S. F. C. Sweeny.....	Royal Engineers.
"	" M. W. English.....	Royal Field Artillery.
"	" A. B. Boggs.....	Indian Army.
"	" M. S. Stewart.....	Army Service Corps.

*Canadian Permanent Force Commissions.*

Gentleman Cadet	W. M. Miller.....	Royal Canadian Engineers.
"	" F. M. Hutchinson.....	" " "
"	" J. P. Edwards.....	" " "
"	" D. H. Williams.....	" " "
"	" H. St. G. Bond.....	" " "
"	" R. K. Robertson.....	Canadian Ordnance Corps.
"	" E. J. Renaud.....	" " "
"	" A. L. Lindsay.....	" " "
"	" S. T. Wood.....	R.N.W.M. Police.

DIPLOMAS.

25. The following are awarded diplomas:—

*With Honours.*

Gentleman Cadet	S. F. C. Sweeny.
"	" R. K. Robertson.



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*Diplomas of Graduation.*

Gentleman Cadet	W. H. E. Schmalz.
"	" W. M. Miller.
"	" T. A. H. Taylor.
"	" A. M. Lacey.
"	" F. M. Hutchinson.
"	" J. P. Edwards.
"	" D. H. Williams.
"	" R. M. Haultain.
"	" L. V. M. Cosgrave.
"	" H. St. G. Bond.
"	" G. B. Latimer.
"	" A. B. Boggs.
"	" A. H. Helmer.
"	" R. D. Sutherland.
"	" C. M. P. Fisher.
"	" E. J. Renaud.
"	" H. C. V. Macdowall.
"	" H. A. Thompson.
"	" H. J. Woodman.
"	" S. L. Gunn.
"	" W. M. Pearce.
"	" A. L. Lindsay.
"	" M. W. English.
"	" S. T. Wood.
"	" M. S. Stewart.

## PRIZES.

26. Sword of Honour for Conduct and Discipline, Battalion Sergeant-Major  
S. F. C. Sweeny.

His Royal Highness The Governor General's Medals:—

1st, Battalion Sergeant Major S. F. C. Sweeny.....	Gold Medal.
2nd, Sergeant R. K. Robertson .....	Silver Medal.
3rd, Corporal W. H. E. Schmalz.....	Bronze Medal.

Class Prizes:—

1st Class.	Sergeant R. K. Robertson.
2nd Class.	Gentleman Cadet W. B. McTaggart.
3rd Class.	Gentleman Cadet H. S. Matthews.

Military Subjects:—

1st Class.	Corporal W. H. E. Schmalz.
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Military Engineering:—

1st Class.	Corporal W. H. E. Schmalz.
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Tactics and Reconnaissance:—

1st Class.	Sergeant T. A. H. Taylor.
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Artillery:—

1st Class.	Corporal W. H. E. Schmalz.
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Drills, Exercises and Practical Work:—

1st Class.	Gentleman Cadet R. M. Haultain.
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## Military History:—

2nd Class. Lance-Corporal E. H. de L. Greenwood.

## Military Administration and Law:—

2nd Class. Lance-Corporal E. H. de L. Greenwood.

## Field Sketching and Map Reading:—

2nd Class. Gentleman Cadet H. E. J. Vautelet.

## Civil Engineering:—

1st Class. Sergeant R. K. Robertson.

## Surveying:—

1st Class. Gentleman Cadet D. H. Williams.

## Physics:—

1st Class. Gentleman Cadet W. M. Miller.

## Chemistry:—

1st Class. Corporal D. H. Williams.

## Mathematics and Mechanics:—

2nd Class. Gentleman Cadet W. B. McTaggart.

## Geometrical and Engineering Drawing:—

2nd Class. Gentleman Cadet C. H. B. Garland.

## French:—

2nd Class. Gentleman Cadet H. E. J. Vautelet.

## French:—

3rd Class. Gentleman Cadet J. O. J. St. Laurent.

## English:—

3rd Class. Gentleman Cadet I. R. R. Macnaughton.

## Best essay written during the year on Artillery presented by Canadian Artillery Association:—

1st Class. Company Sergeant Major L. V. M. Cosgrave.

## Silver Medal presented by the "Alliance Française de Paris" for the highest aggregate in French throughout the course:—

1st Class. Battalion Sergeant Major S. F. C. Sweeny.

## Ontario Cups (best shot in each class):—

1st Class. Sergeant R. K. Robertson.

2nd Class. Gentleman Cadet D. H. Storms.

3rd Class. Gentleman Cadet C. R. Fessenden.

## Quebec Cups (championship shooting):—

1st. Gentleman Cadet S. E. Lovelace.

2nd. Lance-Corporal R. S. P. MacIvor.

3rd. Gentleman Cadet J. A. Turner.

Artillery Challenge Cup and Silver Medal, won by Sergeant J. P. Edwards.

Company Musketry Shield and Silver Medal, won by "D" Company; Company Sergeant Major J. N. Gwynne.

Revolver Challenge Shield and Silver Medal, won by Gentleman Cadet G. B. Schwartz.

Riding Challenge Cup and Gold Medal, won by Gentleman Cadet S. T. Wood.

Gymnastic Bowl and Silver Medal, won by "A" Company; Company Sergeant Major B. A. Rhodes.

Dundonald Challenge Bowl and Silver Medal, won by "B" Company; Company Sergeant Major J. P. Edwards.

Dummy Thrusting, Cup and Silver Medal, won by Corporal W. M. Pearce.

Holt jumping Challenge Cup and Miniature Cup, won by Gentleman Cadet S. T. Wood.

Bayonet Fighting Silver Medal, won by Sergeant C. M. P. Fisher.



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Tennis Singles, Challenge Cup and Silver Medal, won by Company Sergeant Major B. A. Rhodes.

Squash Racquets Cup, won by Gentleman Cadet C. G. Carruthers.

Handicap Squash-Racquets prize, won by Gentleman Cadet J. Galt.

Jumping on Numnahs, Cup, won by Gentleman Cadet B. H. J. Le Blanc.

Boxing, Novices, light, Gold Medal, won by Gentleman Cadet B. H. Mackenzie.

Boxing, Novices, heavy, Gold Medal, won by Gentleman Cadet H. O. D. Wilkins.

Boxing, Featherweights, Gold Medal, won by Gentleman Cadet K. L. McCuaig.

Boxing, Lightweights, Gold Medal, won by Gentleman Cadet L. Drummond.

Boxing, Welterweights, Gold Medal, won by Gentleman Cadet J. Galt.

Boxing, Middleweights, Gold Medal, won by Gentleman Cadet J. K. M. Green.

Boxing, Heavyweights, Gold Medal, won by Gentleman Cadet C. R. Godwin.

Special Prize, Canadian Rifle League Competition, 2nd Series, Small Purse, won by Lance-Corporal R. S. P. MacIvor.

Canadian Rifle League Marksman's Certificate, won by Lance-Corporal R. S. P. MacIvor.

Canadian Rifle League Marksman's Certificate, won by Gentleman Cadet J. A. Turner.

Canadian Rifle League Marksman's Certificate, won by Sergeant R. K. Robertson.

Canadian Rifle League Marksman's Certificate, won by Battalion Sergeant Major S. F. C. Sweeny.

Osler Cup for Tyro Team at "Ontario" Rifle League Competition, Miniature Cups, won by Sergeant R. K. Robertson and Gentleman Cadet J. A. Turner.

Cross Country Running, Cup, won by Gentleman Cadet L. Greene.

Cross Country Running, Challenge Shield, won by "B" Company (Company Sergeant Major R. M. Haultain).

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. H. V. CROWE, *Colonel, General Staff,*

*Commandant, Royal Military College.*



## APPENDIX 'C'.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,  
1912.

OTTAWA, July 7, 1912.

*The Secretary,  
The Militia Council.*

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, herewith, report of the meeting of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, held in the month of May last.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ERNEST F. WÜRTELE, *Lieut. Colonel,*

*Chairman, Board of Visitors.*

## REPORT.

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., at 4.30 p.m. on the 1st May, 1912.

## PRESENT.

*Chairman.*—Lieut. Colonel Ernest F. Würtele, Commanding 15th Infantry Brigade.

*Members.*—Lieut. Colonel H. S. Greenwood, R.O.; Lieut. Colonel A. H. Macdonnell, D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Division; the Right Rev'd C. L. Worrell, Bishop of Nova Scotia; the Rev'd Canon Dauth, Vice Rector, Laval University, Montreal.

*Secretary.*—Lieut. Colonel J. S. Dunbar, Assistant Adjutant General, Militia Headquarters.

The Chief of the General Staff was unavoidably prevented from attending.

For two days the Board made careful inspection of the buildings and the grounds and instituted inquiries into the various departments of the institution, and beg to submit the following report:—

## INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.

1. Captain H. A. Kaulbach, The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, vacated the appointment of Staff Adjutant and has been succeeded by Major C. N. Perreau, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

2. Captain W. K. P. Blair, Royal Field Artillery, has been replaced by Lieutenant M. V. Plummer, Royal Field Artillery, as Assistant Instructor in Military Subjects, and Lieutenant Heyman, Royal Engineers, at the beginning of the year, took over the duties of Assistant Instructor in Surveying and Signalling, in place of Lieutenant E. F. Dawson, Royal Engineers.



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3. The candidate for the Staff College, who was prepared at the Royal Military College in 1911, passed successfully and is now at Camberley. Four candidates for the next course at the Staff College have been under instruction at the Royal Military College since January.

4. Eight officers of the Permanent Force also underwent a "Refresher" course of three months.

5. It is absolutely essential that Major Robertson, who is now General Staff Officer, 5th Division, should be replaced at once by another General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, and that another Royal Field Artillery Officer be appointed Assistant Instructor in Tactics, Artillery, Topography, &c. The establishment of General Staff Officers provides for two, but at present there is only one, which is altogether inadequate for the important and extensive work he has to do. Even with the services of Major Hopwood, of the Indian Army, which have been placed at the disposal of the College, the number of General Staff Officers is insufficient. It should be borne in mind that, beginning next November, still further extra work will be placed on the College staff, as all officers undergoing a "Long" course, which will last seven months, will take it at the Royal Military College.

6. An Assistant Professor in French, as, also, another in Mathematics, are also badly needed, for both these professors have to instruct the Staff College Officers in addition to their ordinary cadet work.

7. The fact, too, that the number of cadets has largely increased must not be lost sight of. From all the above facts, it is obvious that the College is at present under-staffed, both in officers and civil professors. The Board, therefore, strongly urge that the Staff be increased before next term, so as to enable it to be in a position to properly cope with the increasing demands upon it. In this connection, the Board consider it advisable to invite the attention of the proper authorities to the fact that at West Point there is an instructional staff of 106 for about 500 cadets, apart from the "Military Staff" of the institution. The result of this is that the ordinary classes do not consist of more than about 10 cadets, who are thereby enabled to receive individual instruction. Under the present inadequate staff at the Royal Military College, the classes have to average 40. The disadvantage to these cadets, as well as to their professors, as compared with West Point, cannot be too strongly pointed out.

## SUBORDINATE STAFF.

8. The Board recommend that local warrant rank be given Staff Sergeant Harvey, Corps of Military Staff Clerks, and Quartermaster Sergeant Vokes. The former replaced Lieutenant Hennessy and is acting as Quartermaster and Paymaster. Quartermaster Sergeant Vokes is Foreman of Works and Assistant Instructor in Military Engineering. Both these non-commissioned officers are very favourably reported upon by the Commandant and their services merit recognition.

## ATTENDANCE.

9. The number of cadets upon the roll this year is the largest in the history of the College. One hundred and eighteen cadets joined at the commencement of the term, of these two have since been granted their discharge at the request of their parents.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

10. Sixty-five candidates entered for the Entrance Examinations which were held 13th-18th May. The syllabus for these examinations was the same as last year, including a paper on "General Knowledge".



SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION AT THE COLLEGE.

11. The time devoted to the study of Tactics was increased during the year. Military History was also taken up, and a course of lectures given to the 2nd Class on Waterloo and Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign. A further course of Military History lectures was given to the Senior Class.

12. The Commandant has again suggested that an alternative course be given in the third year to cadets who do not propose to enter the engineering profession, civil or military. As a matter of fact, the number of cadets who enter nowadays to take up Civil Engineering as a profession is well below 50 per cent., yet 400 hours of the time of the graduating class during their final year is allotted to it, while 384 hours in addition are devoted to Military Engineering in that year. Such an alternative course would enable those cadets who intended taking up the profession of Civil Engineers to go much further into the subject, while those who did not so propose would get a more thorough grounding in languages and military subjects.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

13. The hours devoted to the different subjects during the past year were as follows:—

Mathematics . . . . .	664	hours
Geometrical Drawing . . . . .	104	"
Military Engineering . . . . .	280	"
Artillery . . . . .	198	"
Tactics . . . . .	92½	"
Military History . . . . .	26	"
Reconnaissance . . . . .	80	"
Field Sketching and Map Reading . . . . .	165	"
Military Administration and Law . . . . .	55½	"
Surveying . . . . .	337	"
Civil Engineering . . . . .	396	"
Physics . . . . .	182	"
Chemistry . . . . .	112	"
English . . . . .	172½	"
French . . . . .	264	"
Draughting . . . . .	8	"
Infantry . . . . .	182	"
Musketry . . . . .	64	"
Gymnastics . . . . .	270	"
Signalling . . . . .	57	"
Stables and Equitation . . . . .	393	"
Workshop . . . . .	63	"

14. The Board suggest that, if possible, more English should be taught and Political History introduced. They also recommend that the present system of having outside examiners for the non-military subjects be abolished.

WAR GAME.

15. A series of inter-company war games was played during the year, in addition to exercises with officers' courses.



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## COMMISSIONS.

16. Twelve of last year's graduates received commissions in the Imperial Army and Permanent Force, while the remainder are being appointed to the non-permanent Militia, as vacancies occur in units in the district in which the graduate lives

## PERSONNEL.

17. The cadets were seen at Battalion and Company Drill under their own non-commissioned officers, and they presented a very creditable appearance. They were steady in the ranks, the "March Past" was very well done and all the movements were carried out with precision. Some 48 cadets also gave a remarkably good display of "free gymnastics" and "vaulting the horse". The general physique of the cadets is good. The following table shows the average increase in measurements of the cadets at the date of the Board's visit:—

Class	Age Years	Height inches	Weight lbs.	Chest inches	Arm inches
1st.....	17 2-5	3-5	9 1-4	1 1-2	1
2nd.....	18	11-20	9	3-4	7-8
3rd.....	19 1-12	11-20	17	9-10	1 1-4

## EQUITATION.

18. Owing to the non-construction of a covered riding school, as recommended by last year's Board, it is impossible to carry on a systematic course of instruction in equitation. From December till well into April, i.e., for the greater part of the College year, the instruction in riding is carried on under great difficulties out of doors on frozen ground or ice and the thermometer below zero, and the course must necessarily be delayed in consequence. The site exists and the Board repeat their strong recommendation that a covered riding school be constructed before the fall. The Board, also, recommend that two more remounts be purchased to bring the total up to twenty-two. The stables and the grooms' quarters were found clean and in good order.

## DISCIPLINE.

19. The Commandant reported that, with one exception, the discipline of the cadets had been all that could be desired. This instance was more of a practical joke than anything else.

## MESSING.

20. The messing arrangements carried out by the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps continue to give every satisfaction. Some of the meals were sampled by the Board and found to be of good quality and well cooked.

## CLOTHING.

21. Khaki has been introduced and will in time take the place of the blue undress. All the cadets interviewed by the Board stated it was not popular. The



Board are of opinion that the blue serge should be retained in addition to the khaki. It is more distinctive and attractive, especially when the cadets are visiting other cities, or when outside the enclosure, when it is not compulsory to wear tunics.

### MUSKETRY.

22. The Miniature Range under the gymnasium has been considerably improved, and very good work was done on it during the winter months. With the addition of a "Solano" target, this range will be complete. Work having been commenced on the new dormitory building, the old rifle range has had to be closed. A new range should, if possible, be built in the College grounds. Proposals and estimates for one along the shore of the Cataragui have been prepared.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE CLASSIFICATION OF MUSKETRY FOR 1911-12, TRAINED SOLDIERS' COURSE.

#### CLASS CLASSIFICATION.

Class	Marks- men	1st Class Shots	2nd Class Shots	3rd Class Shots	Figure of Merit	No. in Class	No. Fully Exercised	Per cent of Points Obtained	Best Shot in Class.
1st.....	4	6	11	10	131	32	29	39.1	Sergt. R. K. Robertson } Equal. Sergt. T. P. Edwards } Gentleman Cadet D. H. Storms.
2nd.....	11	9	11	7	135	39	36	40.5	
Total.....	15	15	22	17	133	71	65	39.8	

#### COMPANY CLASSIFICATION.

COMPANY	Marks- men	1st Class Shots	2nd Class Shots	3rd Class Shots	Figure of Merit	No. in Co.	No. Fully Exercised	Per cent. of Points obtained	Best Shot in Company.
" D ".....	4	3	6	4	147.2	18	16	42.7	L.-Cpl. R. S. P. MacIvor.
" B ".....	4	7	6	1	142.7	18	18	42.6	Gentlemen Cadet H. E. Mathews.
" A ".....	7	3	3	5	134	18	17	40.0	Gentleman Cadet D. H. Storms.
" C ".....	..	2	7	7	113.2	17	14	33.8	Cpl. A. B. Boggs.

Best Shot in College.....Gentleman Cadet D. H. Storms,

Best Shot in Class.... 1st Class—Sergt. R. K. Robertson } Equal.  
Sergt. T. P. Edwards }  
2nd Class—Gentleman Cadet D. H. Storms,

24. The Recruit Class of 47 members fired a complete recruits' course on the Miniature Range, 14 of whom have been classified as marksmen.

25. The College Team was placed 57th in the "Empire" match and third in Canada, with a score of 768, as compared with 725 the previous year. It, also, took third place in the 2nd series of the Canadian Rifle League Competition and fifth place in the Miniature Rifle Competition.

26. A scratch College Tyro team won the Osler Challenge Cup for best aggregate at the Ontario Rifle Association Meeting.

### RECREATION.

27. The Board desire to record their disappointment at the non-erection of a covered skating-rink and drill-hall, for which, it is understood, provision was made in the 1911-12 estimates.

28. The boat-houses and wharves are being reconstructed. The Board again recommend that a special grant be given for the purchase of suitable rowboats; at present there are none at the College. The old lugger is still afloat and no more. The Board strongly recommend that it be replaced. In athletic competitions the R. M. C. was very successful during the year. It won the Intermediate



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and Junior Championships and the Intermediate Dominion Championship at Football, the Intermediate Championship at Hockey, the Intercollegiate Championship at Lawn Tennis, and also won all the Cricket Matches but one played on tour. The Board recommend that new Billiard Tables be procured; those in use are completely worn out. The location of the present billiard room in the basement is unsuitable. The want of a proper library and reading room is still most marked.

## HEALTH AND SANITATION.

29. The health of the cadets at the date of the Board's visit was found to be very satisfactory. With the exception of two cases of measles, and three of mumps, there were no infectious diseases during the year. The ventilation of the class-rooms during the winter months requires attention. The classes are much larger than they used to be, and the class-rooms, unless properly ventilated, must be unhealthy. The pumping, filtration and sterilizing plants continue to give satisfaction. The sanitary arrangements and bath-rooms appear to be adequate and good. The sewage system, however, requires to be renewed.

## HOSPITAL.

30. The hospital was found in a satisfactory condition and very clean.

## WORKSHOP.

31. The workshop was found in good order.

## KITCHENS.

32. The kitchens and pantries in the main building, hospital and grooms' quarters were clean, tidy and well kept. If more modern ranges were installed in the main kitchen, it would be an improvement.

## LIBRARY.

33. The Board repeat their recommendation of last year that the library be enlarged and a map-room be provided. As it is at present, it is far from being satisfactory.

## LABORATORY.

34. The laboratory in the top story of the main building requires to be enlarged. It is so restricted that practical experiments can only be done by the professors and not by the cadets. There was also an apparent shortage of text-books on Civil Engineering, Chemistry and Physics. Uncertainty exists as to who should requisition for them.

## OFFICES.

35. The several offices were visited and found tidy and in good order. The books of the Acting Paymaster and Quartermaster were examined and all found to be satisfactory.

## LANDS AND GROUNDS.

36. The grounds and tennis court were in good order and clean, but those near the new stables and grooms' quarters still require to be levelled and graded. This was pointed out by the Board last year. The old wooden sidewalks within the



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inner enclosure have been replaced by concrete ones and are a decided improvement. Those in the outer enclosure still remain to be done.

#### HOLIDAYS.

37. The holidays remain the same as in previous years, viz., a little over two months in summer, two weeks at Christmas and four days at Easter.

#### GUN SHED.

38. The Board were pleased to learn that the unsightly old gun shed was soon to be demolished and replaced by a modern one, which will also be used as a model shed.

#### GUN PRACTICE.

39. The Board again suggest that the cadets of the 1st Class attend Petawawa Camp for gun practice towards the end of August when the Permanent Force are in Camp.

#### ACCOMMODATION.

40. The necessity for immediate increased accommodation in the Educational Building cannot be too strongly urged. With the increase in the number of cadets, officers undergoing courses, etc., more class room is required. The dining-room, also, is now much too small for the present requirements: it is so much so, that the staff and officers on course have to take their meals in one of the recreation rooms. As pointed out by last year's Board of Visitors, a draughting-room, a library, laboratory and general lecture-room, are also very urgently required, and the present Board strongly recommend that they be provided in the new Educational Block, the construction of which cannot be started any too soon if the College is to be put in condition to meet the increased and ever increasing demands upon it. For the third year in succession, the Board desire to again urgently press the necessity for accommodation within the College grounds for the Instructional Staff and for the officers attending the Staff College and Long Courses. Under present conditions, much valuable time is spent in going to and from Kingston, and the advantages of having all the professors and students resident within the College domain are so apparent that it is confidently hoped that provision will be made in the estimates at a very early date for the construction of suitable quarters.

#### PAY AND PENSIONS.

41. The Commandant has many claims upon him as such and the Board strongly recommend that he be given an entertaining allowance.

42. The necessity for an early decision as to the pay and pension or retiring gratuity of the members of the Civil Staff cannot be too forcibly brought forward. As regards their pay, the Board beg to repeat the recommendation made in 1909, which was as follows:—

*First Grade:*—\$2,800 to \$3,500 per annum—Professors of Mathematics, Mechanics and Astronomy; Civil Engineering and Architecture; Physics and Chemistry.

*Second Grade:*—\$2,000 to \$2,500 per annum—Professors of French and English.



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*Third Grade*:—\$1,500 to \$2,000—Assistant Professors: Instructors in Mathematics, Chemistry and Civil Engineering.

The Salaries to advance, with the approval of the Commandant, by yearly increases of \$100 until the maximum is reached.

43. As regards pensions for the Civil Staff, the Board strongly urge that steps be taken to provide some fixed gratuity or retiring allowance. The Professor of Civil Engineering, who is now in his 60th year and who has had a long service at the College, enquired as to the conditions under which he might retire, but the Board were not aware that any provision had been made to meet such cases. They therefore, recommend as follows:—

*Retirements.*

44. A member of the superior staff of the Royal Military College, not otherwise provided for, may be retired to promote the efficiency of the staff, under the following conditions:—

(a) If he has reached the age of fifty years, and the duration of his service has been 10 years or more, he shall receive an annuity, for life, of fifty per cent. of the annual salary which he was enjoying at the time of his retirement, with an additional two per cent. of such salary for each year's service over and above ten, but the maximum annuity shall not exceed seventy per cent. of the salary at time of retirement.

(b) If he is under fifty years of age on retirement, with at least ten years' service, he shall receive an annuity—as before described—less two per cent. of salary for each year he is under fifty.

(c) If the duration of his service has been less than ten years, he shall receive for each year's service a gratuity of one-tenth of his annual salary at the time of retirement.

(d) In case of voluntary retirement, with the approval of the Government, the gratuity will be as previously stated herein, but the annuity will be subject to a reduction of 20 per cent. if the retiring member of the staff has not reached the age of fifty.

(e) The widow of a member of the staff, to whom she has been married at least ten years before his retirement, shall receive one-half of the allowances which would have gone to her husband if he had retired at the time of his death or which he was enjoying at that time.

(f) Annuities shall be paid in monthly instalments clear of all taxes and deductions, whatsoever, imposed under any Act of Parliament of Canada.

45. The Board further recommend that the Pension Act of 1901 be so amended as to provide that the time spent by a cadet at the College shall count towards pension, should he become an officer of the permanent staff or force of Canada. At present, time in the Civil Service is allowed to count, as, also, half the time served in a non-permanent unit. This appears to the Board to be somewhat inconsistent, as, in the latter case, twelve days' drill in the year entitles an officer to count six months towards pension, whereas the three years spent at the College do not count at all.

## VISITORS.

46. At the end of 1911, Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to the College, when the latter presented Gentleman Cadet J. O. Leach with the Royal Canadian Humane Society's Medal for saving life in the Georgian Bay.

47. Major Holman, D.S.O., of the Commonwealth of Australia Forces, was attached to the College for one week before Easter.



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48. The Chairman and Members of the Board desire, in conclusion, to express their sincere thanks to the Commandant and Staff for their valuable assistance during their visit.

ERNEST F. WÜRTELE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*Commanding 15th Infantry Brigade.*  
*Chairman Board of Visitors.*

H. S. GREENWOOD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.O.*  
A. H. MACDONNELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*A.A.G., 1st Division.*

CLARE L., *NOVA SCOTIA.*  
G. DAUTH, *Vice-Rector, Laval University,*  
*Montreal, P.Q.*

J. S. DUNBAR, *Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*Assistant Adjutant-General,*  
*Secretary, Board of Visitors.*



## APPENDIX 'D'.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT DOMINION ARSENAL.

QUEBEC, August 2, 1912.

*To the Secretary, Militia Council.*

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the operations of this establishment for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1912.—

## APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

1. The appropriation voted by Parliament and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Amount of appropriation for fiscal year ended 31st March, 1912 . . . . .	\$300,000.00
Amounts refunded, as per Balance Sheet (p. 79) . . . . .	30,206.33
	<hr/>
	\$330,206.33
Amount of expenditure for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1912, as per Balance Sheet (p. 79) . . . . .	\$266,980.21
Amount in Treasury to credit of appropriation on 31st March, 1912 . . . . .	63,226.12
	<hr/>
	\$330,206.33

## EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLL.

2. Average number of employees, 346. Total amount of salaries and wages paid, \$146,513.77.

## AUDIT OF BOOKS.

3. No independent inspection of the books has been made since 1910. This should be done annually.

## COST OF PRODUCTION.

4. The cost of .303" Cartridges, compared with the previous year, has again been reduced.

## PROFIT AND LOSS.

5. The estimated profit on the year's work, as compared with the cost of importing, amounts to \$71,924.26, which is equivalent to 12.9 per cent. on gross capital, and a slight increase in comparison with last year.

## , RATES OF PAY.

6. Wages were increased by about 5 per cent.



## RECOMMENDATIONS.

7. A site for the removal of the Arsenal was purchased during the year. The existing premises are congested, and it is impossible to make satisfactory progress under these conditions. Funds are required for the erection of new buildings and removal of machinery.

## STATEMENTS.

8. The following Statements are submitted:—

Balance Sheet.

Capital Account.

Statement of Indirect Expenditure.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets.

Production Statement.

Statement showing cost of manufacture, compared with cost of importing from England.



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Dr.

DOMINION ARSENAL—BALANCE SHEET

Cr.

To Balance Account:—			
For Capital (Buildings, Machinery, Tools) on 1st April, 1911, as per Capital Account (p. 80)	\$	255,386 61	
For Stores in Stock on 1st April, 1911		180,220 84	
For Semi-Manufactures on 1st April, 1911		129,355 46	
For Incomplete Work chargeable to Capital:—			
Automatic Feeds		4,277 29	
For Accounts Receivable on 1st April, 1911		239 18	
	\$	569,479 38	
To Sundries:—			
For Amounts expended as per appropriation account 1911			
12 (p. 77)			
Salaries		26,539 12	
Wages		119,974 65	
Materials		78,309 94	
Machinery		23,446 97	
Maintenance of Buildings		2,344 80	
Freight		1,821 40	
Stationery, Printing and Postage		852 50	
Cartage		2,342 88	
Removal of Snow		500 00	
Water Supply		1,800 00	
Advertising sale of scrap		411 50	
Travelling Expenses		1,003 90	
Drawings		278 37	
Telephone		136 65	
Medicines, etc		149 40	
Miscellaneous		7,068 13	
		206,980 21	
By Balance Account:—			
For Capital (Buildings, Machinery, Tools) on 31st March, 1912, as per Capital Account, (p. 80)		201,200 94	
For Stores in Stock on March 31st, 1912		109,359 15	
For Semi manufactures on March 31st 1912		177,812 33	
For Incomplete work chargeable to Capital:—			
Automatic Feeds		7,195 44	
For Accounts Receivable on 31st March, 1912		188 45	
	\$	555,750 31	
	\$	845,499 44	
For amounts expended without charge to Arsenal Vote:—			
Maintenance of Buildings, charged to Engineer Services			
For Customs Duties			
For Materials Received			

By Production Account:—			
For Articles manufactured and Services performed as per Abstract (p. 83)	\$	258,958 19	
By Sundries:—			
For Amounts received and credited to Arsenal Vote, 1911-12, as per appropriation account (p. 77)			
Sale of Fired Cases	\$	10,655 58	
Sale of Scrap		19,527 35	
Sale of Sundry Materials		10 30	
For unclaimed wages 31st March, 1912		13 10	
		30,206 33	
For amounts received and not credited to Arsenal Vote:—			
Overcharge, duty on machinery		538 38	
Miscellaneous		10 00	
		548 38	
For Materials issued out of Arsenal Stores		23 16	
For Cartage of Scrap		5 66	
		1 41	
For Accounts Payable on 31st March, 1911			
By Balance Account:—			
For Capital (Buildings, Machinery, Tools) on 31st March, 1912, as per Capital Account, (p. 80)		201,200 94	
For Stores in Stock on March 31st, 1912		109,359 15	
For Semi manufactures on March 31st 1912		177,812 33	
For Incomplete work chargeable to Capital:—			
Automatic Feeds		7,195 44	
For Accounts Receivable on 31st March, 1912		188 45	
	\$	555,750 31	
	\$	845,499 44	



Dr.

DOMINION ARSENAL, CAPITAL ACCOUNT 1911-12

BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c.

Cr.

To Balance Account:—			
For net Capital on 1st April, 1911:—			
Buildings..	\$ 153,854 12		
Machinery..	101,532 24		
Tools...	25		
	<u>\$ 255,386 61</u>		
To Machinery purchased in 1911-12.....		23,446 97	
		<u>\$ 278,833 58</u>	
By Indirect Expenditure Account:—			
For Depreciation during the year on:			
Buildings.....	\$ 7,518 03		
Machinery .....	10,114 61		
	<u>\$ 17,632 64</u>		
By Balance Account:—			
For Net Capital on 31st March, 1912:			
Buildings..	\$ 146,336 09		
Machinery..	114,864 60		
Tools.....	25		
	<u>261,200 94</u>		
		<u>\$ 278,833 58</u>	



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

## STATEMENT OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE, 1911-12.

Expenditure on the following services, not chargeable direct to orders:—

Salaries of Staff . . . . .	\$ 19,491 45	
Wages . . . . .	13,009 96	
Motive Power, Heating and Lighting:—		
Wages . . . . .	\$ 3,793 62	
Materials, &c. . . . .	9,367 42	
	<hr/>	13,161 04
Maintenance of Buildings . . . . .	6,300 79	
Removal of Snow . . . . .	500 00	
Water Supply . . . . .	1,800 00	
Printing, Stationery and Postage . . . . .	852 50	
Advertising . . . . .	248 60	
Travelling Expenses . . . . .	1,003 90	
Customs Dues . . . . .	101 89	
Drawings . . . . .	255 74	
Telephone . . . . .	108 40	
Cartage . . . . .	734 68	
Medicines . . . . .	149 40	
Miscellaneous Charges . . . . .	2,474 12	
From Capital Account:—		
5% Depreciation on Buildings ..	\$ 7,518 03	
10%       "       on Machinery..	10,114 61	
	<hr/>	17,632 64
		<hr/>
		\$ 77,825 11
Less amounts taken in relief of Indirect Expenditure:		
Adjustment of account . . . . .	1,444 56	
	<hr/>	
Net total . . . . .		\$ 76,380 55

NOTE.— This amount, together with indirect expenditure of each factory, has been distributed as a general percentage on direct labour, in each factory, as shown below:—

General percentages on direct labour for the year 1911-12:—

Workshop . . . . .	89.54%
Cartridge Factory . . . . .	111.17%
Foundry . . . . .	188.74%
Shell Factory . . . . .	116.13%
Carpenters' Shop . . . . .	156.81%
	<hr/>
Average rate . . . . .	132.480%



Dr.

DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC

Cr.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS 31st MARCH, 1912

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
To Capital.			
For Net Balance on 31st March, 1912, as per Statement annexed...	261,200 94	By Buildings, Machinery and Tools.	\$ 261,200 94
For Advances by Department of Militia and Defence (after deducting the cost of the year's work)	204,555 37	By Stores in Stock.	109,359 15
		By Semi-manufactures.	165,007 77
		By Accounts Receivable	188 45
	\$ 555,756 31		\$ 555,756 31



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

## PRODUCTION STATEMENT 1911-12

## Abstract of the Cost of Work Performed

DESCRIPTION	No.	Rate	Per	Cost
Boxes, Ammunition, S.A. Mark XV.....	3,050	65	each	\$ 1,967 56
Boxes, Ammunition, S.A. Mark 303" in Chargers No. 1. (a).....	3,666	1 28	"	4,682 36
Cartridges, empty, B. L. 15-Pr. Mark I. Gun, 1½ lbs. Blank.....	1,000	5 38	100	53 80
" empty, B. L. or B. L. C. 15 or 12-Pr. 1¼ lbs. Blank.....	4,000	4 11	"	176 45
" R. B. L. empty, silk cloth, 20-Pr. 1½ lbs. Blank.....	2,000	10 88	"	217 65
" R. M. L. filled, 9-Pr. 1 lb. Blank L. G. (b).....	1,500	06	Each	91 66
" S. B. filled, 24-Pr. 3 lbs. Blank, L.G. (b).....	1,400	7 55	100	105 81
" Q. F. Blank, 18-Pr., Filling Completing and Packing (a)(c)(d).....	3,000	20	Each	605 96
" Q. F. Blank, 18-Pr., Filling Completing and Packing (a)(d)(e).....	1,300	62	"	814 66
" Dummy, Q.F. 13-Pr. (f).....	40	3 88	"	155 33
" small arm, ball, .303", cordite, Mark VI.....	10,366,400	22 87	1000	237,068 23
" small arm, ball, .303", smokeless powder, Mark II, G.P.....	50,000	5 63	1000	281 66
" small arm, blank, .303", cordite, Mark V.....	501,200	14 29	1000	7,159 83
Clips, Cartridge, Q.F.18-Pr.....	31	10 96	100	3 40
Experiments, Standing Small Arms Committee.....				85 59
Experimental Work, Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition.....				126 05
Plugs, Armoury, Mark V.....	4,622	35	Each	1,616 48
Puffs, powder, 2-oz. (b).....	1,000	3 59	100	35 93
" " R.L.G <sup>2</sup> (b).....	500	1 42	"	7 09
" " Prism <sup>1</sup> black (empty).....	1,600	1 11	"	17 81
" " 4-oz. (b).....	450	3 90	"	17 56
Repairs:—Boxes, Ammunition, S. A., G. S.....	2,098	73	Each	1,539 72
" Cases, powder, metal lined.....	171	37	"	63 58
" Reservoirs, Compressed Air, Mark I and II.....	4			77 10
Ross Rifle Inspection.....				690 72
Shells, B. L. Shrapnel, 12-Pr. 6-Cwt. Mark VII. Filling only (g).....	4,512	02	Each	108 26
Tins, Mess, Mounted.....	2,669	44	"	1,170 69
Testing Explosives.....				17 25
				258,958 19

- (a) Including special expenditure for tools.  
 (b) Gunpowder from Store.  
 (c) Rings, Cups, Primers, Cases and Bags filled from Store.  
 (d) Including cost of rectifying, cleaning and lacquering cases.  
 (e) Primers, cases and bags filled from Store.  
 (f) Cases and Clips from Store.  
 (g) Shells, Gunpowder and Primers from Store.



STATEMENT showing cost of manufacture compared with cost of importing from England for the year 1911-12.

	Quantity	Vocabulary rate	Duty %	Freight %	Cost of Importing	Cost of Manufacture at D. A.	Loss	Profit
Boxes, ammunition, S.A. Mark XV								
“ “ 303” in Chargers No. 1. (a)	3,050	Per	15	5	\$1 38	65		\$2,241 44
Cartridges, empty, B.L. 15-Pr Mark I. Gun, 1½ lbs. blank	3,666	Each	15	5	1 31	1 28		120 10
“ “ B.L. or B.L.C. 15 or 12-Pr. 1½ lbs. blank	1,000	100	20	5	7 52	5 38		21 40
“ “ R.B.L. empty, silk cloth, 20-Pr. 1½ lbs. blank	4,000	100	20	5	6 16	4 41		69 95
“ “ R.M.L. filled, 9-Pr. 1 lb. blank, L.G. (b)	2,000	100	20	5	8 44	10 88	48 85	
“ “ S.B., filled, 24-Pr. 3 lbs. blank, L.G. (b)	1,500	Each	20	5	11	10 06		43 34
“ “ Q.F. Blank, 18-Pr., Filling, Completing and Packing (c)	1,400	100	20	5	26 45	7 55		264 60
“ “ Q.F. Blank, 18-Pr., Filling, Completing & Packing (a) (d).	3,000	Each	20	5	20	20		
“ “ Dummy, Q.F. 13-Pr. (e)	1,300	Each	20	5	21	62	533 00	
“ “ Small arm, ball, 303” Cordite, Mark VI.	40	Each	20	5	2 70	3 88	47 33	
“ “ Cartridge, Q.F. 18-Pr	10,366,400	1,000	20	5	29 51	22 87		68,844 23
Plugs, Armoury, Mark V	501,200	1,000	20	5	18 25	14 29		1,987 07
Puffs, powder, 2 oz. Serge, (b)	31	100	20	5	10 88	10 96	03	
“ “ R.L.G. (b)	4,622	Each	20	5	21	35	645 86	
“ “ Prism black empty	1,000	100	20	5	7 00	3 59		34 10
“ “ 4 oz. Serge (b)	500	100	20	5	1 34	1 42	39	
Shells, B.L. Shrapnel, 12-Pr. 8 cwt Mark VII. Filling only (f).	1,600	100	20	5	2 48	1 11		21 92
Tins, mess, mounted.	450	100	20	5	8 06	3 90	18 71	
Total	4,512	Each	20	5	06	02		180 48
Deduct Loss	2,669	Each	20	5	21	44	610 20	
Profit 12.9% on Gross Capital of \$555,756.31							\$1,904 37	\$73,828 63
								1,904 37
								\$71,924 26

- (a) Including special cost for tools.
- (b) Gunpowder from store.
- (c) Rings, Cups, Primers, Cases and Bags filled from Store.
- (d) Primers, Cases and Bags, filled from Store.
- (e) Cases and Clips from Store.
- (f) Shells, Gunpowder and Primers from Store.

Note :--It has been possible to make comparison in the case of repairs of old articles is evidently not comparable.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. M. GAUDET, Lt. Col. R. C. A.

Superintendent Dominion Arsenal.



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## APPENDIX 'E'.

INTERIM REPORT OF THE MILITIA COUNCIL FOR THE DOMINION  
OF CANADA ON THE TRAINING OF THE MILITIA DURING  
THE SEASON OF 1911.

*To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert,  
Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., &c., &c., &c., Governor-  
General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before Your Royal Highness an Interim Report on the training of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, during the season of 1911; to be embodied at a later date in the Report of the Militia Council for the year ending March 31, 1912.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your Royal Highness's most obedient servant,

SAM HUGHES,  
*Minister of Militia and Defence.*

February 7, 1912.

## REPORT.

The accompanying report briefly outlines the general scheme of training carried out by the Canadian Militia during the season of 1911. Appended is the report of the Inspector-General on the results of that training.

## GENERAL REPORT.

1. The training of the Canadian Militia for 1911 was carried out in accordance with a Memorandum issued for their training early in the year.

2. In the preparation of this Memorandum particular stress was laid on the importance of practical field training and of tactical exercises as against mere drill training.

3. There is no doubt that in the past sufficient time has not been devoted to field training, and while valuable time has been expended in arriving at mechanical accuracy in drill movements, the necessity of tactical training has been somewhat lost sight of.

4. The work outlined to be carried out this year at Camps of Instruction was intended to bring home to all ranks the fact that their proper work at training camps lies in perfecting themselves as far as time allows in their field duties, such as marching, scouting, transmitting information, the services of protection on the march and when halted, skirmishing, fire-tactics, attack and defence, field-engineering, map-reading, &c.

5. It is hoped that the foundation has been laid for a systematic and progressive training along these lines for the future. Great interest was displayed by all ranks in this portion of their work, which it is hoped will be further recognized and developed in the coming training season.



3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

6. For the first time general staff officers were present at many of the camps to supervise, direct and assist in the training. Their services in the future, not only at these camps, but throughout the year in the divisions and districts, will, without doubt, be of great benefit to the Militia.

7. While it has already been stated that the scheme of training for 1911 was based on the greater necessity for field training, it was found that the training programme could not at many of the camps be properly carried out owing to the limited ground available. This had already been anticipated, and partially met, by dividing the units into two camps,\* so as to provide more training room and to allow more time for musketry. Even with this assistance the training grounds were quite inadequate, with the exception of Petawawa and those in western Canada.

8. To carry out proper field training for the Active Militia, sufficient and suitable training grounds are indispensable, and it is hoped may shortly be available.

9. It must further be appreciated that one of the great difficulties encountered in making the training each year more progressive is the fact that a very large percentage of the rank and file are first-year men, and, consequently, much time has to be spent in elementary instruction, during which time men with previous training should be carrying out more advanced work. Until some method can be evolved which will ensure a much larger percentage of men carrying out their obligations entered into on enlistment, progressive and more advanced training, and, consequently, efficiency for war, must suffer.

10. Arrangements were made for composite batteries from the heavy artillery brigades to carry out 16 days' continuous training and gun practice at Petawawa. This was attended only with partial success, owing to the difficulties encountered in getting men away from their employment. As in the case of the field artillery, it is very necessary for these batteries to put in a portion of their training, if possible, the whole of it, at Petawawa, where manœuvre, gun practice and fire tactics can be combined. Twenty-two horses for twelve drills at local headquarters were authorized for each battery, and much benefit derived therefrom.

11. A course for the personnel of ammunition columns was arranged for at Petawawa. The results, as regards attendance, were far from satisfactory, some three officers in all responding.

12. For the first time, Telegraph detachments of the Canadian Engineers were trained. The units were concentrated at Petawawa and 16 days' training carried out.

13. It has been recognized that city corps have been much handicapped in not devoting the proper amount of time to field training. To partially overcome this, efforts were made this year for certain units of city corps to carry out three to five days' training at Camps of Instruction. Some corps were able to make arrangements to do this, and the results obtained were satisfactory, although even this period of field training is altogether too limited for these corps. It is hoped that next year arrangements can be made by which all city corps will be able to carry out a certain number of days of their training under canvas. The necessity for this is obvious.

14. The Army Service Corps carried out their training in administering at the various Camps of Instruction. With the advent of the Divisional Organization their rôle as divisional transport and supply columns and parks requires development, and their training in this direction must be considered at once, and a commencement made during the next training season.

15. On the first occasion for four years the four arms of the Permanent Force were concentrated at Petawawa for training. The necessity for such training being carried out annually, and the various arms being given an opportunity of acting

\* As at Niagara, and Aldershot, N.S.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

in co-operation, was apparent. The training of the Permanent Force at a central camp annually is essential to its efficiency, and if not so trained its duties in relation to the Active Militia as regards instruction cannot be properly carried out.

## SPECIAL REPORT—ARTILLERY.

16. The remarks on the training of the artillery are to be found in "Extracts from the Reports of the Royal School of Artillery", published as a separate pamphlet.

## SPECIAL REPORT—ENGINEERS.

17. The Field Works' store at Petawawa, containing bridging material, and spars taken from the Artillery Range clearing, proved very satisfactory, and did away with the necessity of these companies carrying much heavy equipment into camp.

18. Ground was allotted for field works, and all types of earth works were constructed. Derricks, shears, gins, were erected, and several types of bridges.

19. The Field Troop, being a newly organized unit, was given more preliminary work, but was attached to the field companies, and got the advantage of their experience.

20. The mounted work made good progress, and the mounted drill carried out with hired local pattern wagons (with double interval) was quite satisfactory.

21. The Telegraph Detachments were taken through the syllabus laid down for these units, and in 16 days did most efficient work.

22. The number of detachments (3) enabled the instructor to train them as a Divisional Telegraph Company. Only one detachment (3rd Field Company) had qualified operators. It was found that unless these detachments have their operators trained before coming to camp, it is impossible to teach an operator in 16 days. Other operators had to be borrowed from the Royal Canadian Engineers, otherwise much valuable time would have been lost.

23. It was also found that, when any speed was required, six horses were necessary with the cable wagon on ground such as Petawawa.

24. A great advantage in having as many of the Engineer Units train at Petawawa as possible is the fact that a great saving in instruction is made, and the bridging spars and training equipment is available without transport.

## SPECIAL REPORT—CORPS OF GUIDES.

25. Camps of Instruction were held at Lévis, Petawawa, Aldershot, Kamloops and Calgary.

26. There was a further falling off in the attendance of officers at camp, and the numbers were somewhat lower than last year. However, the quality of the work done and the interest displayed by those who did attend, showed marked improvement.

27. The time has now arrived when mounted companies may usefully be organized in those Commands where the officers appear best qualified to undertake the necessary instruction.

## SPECIAL REPORT—MUSKETRY.

28. The scheme for musketry training for 1911 was practically similar to that of 1909 and 1910—i.e., preliminary instruction by means of tripods, sub-targets, rifle machines, miniature shooting (where possible), and as much target practice as circumstances permit.



3 GEORGE V., A. 1913

29. The necessity for progressive preliminary instruction in musketry to individuals is better appreciated, and less difficulty in carrying it out was experienced during this season than in the past.

30. As in previous years, owing to limited range accommodation and the short training period, very little shooting beyond 100 and 200 yards was possible at the Camps of Instruction. At Goderich, gallery practice at 25 yards was carried out, as no service range was available. The construction of new ranges at Farnham, being only partially completed, it was necessary to limit the practices to ten shots at 100 yards.

31. A large percentage of the recruits attending camp this year, as in the past, have practically no knowledge of the rifle on arrival, and, as a consequence, advanced musketry training is impossible, and, if attempted, would be a waste of time.

32. It is hoped that the erection of squadron and company armouries, and the provision of at least one rifle range per regiment will be possible in the near future. When this is an accomplished fact, it is believed that it will be comparatively easy and inexpensive to do a great deal toward training recruits before the annual Camps of Instruction.

33. In the city regiments, shooting at ranges beyond 200 yards is largely practised, but very little attention is given to shooting at moving and vanishing objects.

34. Judging-distance practices have been carried out at Camps of Instruction, but, owing to the short time available, very little instruction can be given: however, it is gratifying to note that the Rural Militia as a rule are fairly good judges of distance. In the City units there is very little knowledge of this important subject.

35. The musketry returns of the Permanent Force are not yet available, but those to hand indicate a fair degree of efficiency.

36. The number of officers and non-commissioned officers capable of imparting musketry instruction is increasing through the efforts of the Canadian School of Musketry, and it is hoped, by the organization of special courses at different centres of population, to afford an opportunity to qualify a still larger number during 1912.

37. A small permanent Musketry Staff has been authorized which, when not engaged at the Canadian School of Musketry, will be available for instructional duty in the different divisions and districts.

38. In 1910 authority was obtained for the attendance of qualified Cadet Instructors at the Canadian School of Musketry. Since that date sixty have availed themselves of the privilege, of whom fifty-five qualified. It is believed that these gentlemen will, owing to their close touch with the youth of the country, be in a position to bring about results which will more than justify the expenditure on their training.

#### SPECIAL REPORT—SIGNALLING.

39. The signalling, with very few exceptions, has been quite satisfactory, and great improvement is looked for next year with the new system of training, especially in the rural corps.

40. The corps training at local headquarters have done excellent work, and commanding officers no doubt are taking more interest in signalling, as this year many units have presented signallers for inspection for the first time.

41. The standard of efficiency in signalling of most Cavalry and Garrison Artillery regiments is not what it should be, and as signalling is most important in these branches of the service it is necessary that this matter should receive special attention during the coming year.



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42. No. 8 Section, Canadian Signalling Corps, St. John, N.B., attained the highest figure of merit in the Dominion this year, and is closely followed by the 38th Dufferin Rifles, of Brantford, Ont. These two units deserve great credit, as they have attained a very high standard of efficiency in signalling.

43. The following is a table by Divisions and Districts, showing the classification of Signallers inspected at the Annual Inspection, 1911:—

Division or District	Classification			Total.
	1st Class	2nd Class	Trained	
1st Division	17	25	81	123
2nd " "	53	69	97	219
3rd " "	37	45	78	160
4th " "	35	22	89	146
5th " "	12	47	32	91
6th " "	95	36	164	295
M. D. No. 10.....	1	41	13	55
" No. 11.....				
" No. 13.....	2	9	23	34
Totals.....	252	294	577	1,123

N. B.—Column "Trained" includes semaphore signallers trained at Annual Camps. 1911.

44. Permanent Force.—The efficiency of the Permanent Force is much the same as last year.

45. The classification test this year gave the Signallers an idea of what a Signaller is supposed to be able to do, and know, and it is hoped that next year an officer will be placed in charge of the Signallers at each station to assist them and impart instruction in map-reading.

46. It was found that many of the Signallers knew very little about the use of the compass, also the setting and reading of a map, which is most important for a Signaller to know.

47. More attention must be given to the use of the lamp and heliograph, also station discipline. The latter is essential in order to obtain good results.

48. Corps trained at local headquarters.—The units trained at local headquarters this year have greatly improved, both in numbers trained and in efficiency.

49. The 38th Dufferin Rifles, Brantford, Ont., obtained the highest figure of merit of corps trained at local headquarters.

50. The only corps that have fallen back this year are those in the 4th Divisional Area, and it is hoped that advantage will be taken of the evening classes that are to be held during 1912.

51. Rural Corps.—Corps training at annual camps show a marked improvement, as many signallers are now able to take tests on the lamp and heliograph in addition to the flag and semaphore.

52. A detail from each unit in camp is trained in signalling as follows:—

1st-year men.—In semaphore only, up to and including the sending of simple messages.

2nd-year men.—In semaphore and small flag, including simple messages and station work.

3rd-year men.—All the above, and, in addition, the lamp.



53. With the above system of instruction, in many cases good results have been produced. Where signallers are carried on the regimental staff and kept together during the year they improve rapidly and give great value to the corps. Unfortunately, in many cases they are recruited at haphazard without much regard to the work they are to do, and consequently are of little or no value as signallers.

54. Commanding officers of rural units should take steps to see that their signallers are, as far as possible, recruited from the same locality and kept together in camp, and, if possible, trained a little during the year.

55. More advantage should be taken of signallers on field days; it is only by this means that signalling efficiency is developed. The signallers of the 77th Wentworth Regiment and Governor-General's Body Guard obtained the highest figure of merit, respectively, of corps training at camps in the Dominion this year.

56. No. 8 Section of the Canadian Signalling Corps obtained the highest figure of merit this year, being first, of all corps in the Dominion.

57. The system has been to hold evening classes in the cities for signallers of the local corps and day classes for signallers of rural corps. This is not satisfactory, as it is impossible for many signallers in the country to leave their business to attend.

58. As the staff of assistant-instructors has been increased from two to seven, it is the intention next year to hold an evening signalling-class at the headquarters of any rural or city unit that has its signalling section properly organized, and give a bonus of \$15 to all who obtain certificates. Heretofore, signallers received nothing for their time given attending evening classes, and naturally did not take the required interest in the work, with a result that about 50 per cent. drop out before the termination of the classes, which is very discouraging to the assistant-instructors.

59. Special courses of training, Petawawa.—A special course of training was held at Petawawa during the month of August, and was attended by eight officers and six non-commissioned officers from all parts of Canada.

60. The object was to train officers and non-commissioned officers in the more advanced work in signalling and communication in the field, and also to secure uniformity in the inspection of corps and in the examination of signalling classes.

61. This course, it is considered, proved very satisfactory, and those attending received an excellent training in combined work, as the Permanent Force was in camp at the time. It is only this way that signallers can see the importance of signalling and how difficult it is to keep up communication in the field.

#### SPECIAL REPORT—MEDICAL SERVICES.

62. A further endeavour was made this year to train the ambulances on broad lines. Provision was made at each camp for the care of the sick sufficient to meet the demand.

63. The ambulances were thus free to carry out the schedule laid down for field training, or such modification of it as the local authorities deemed advisable.

64. The most important medical training was at Farnham, where No. VI Cavalry Field Ambulance, and Nos. II, IV, V and VII Field Ambulances were concentrated.

65. Much useful work in medical tactics was done under Lieut.-Colonel Bridges, Permanent Army Medical Corps, who was specially detailed for this duty.

66. During the inspection by the Director-General an elaborate scheme of medical tactics, involving much work, was carried out most satisfactorily.

67. At Sussex, No. I and No. VIII Field Ambulances were able to do concerted divisional training. It is to be much regretted that circumstances prevented



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No. IX Field Ambulance from going to Sussex from Charlottetown and taking part in the valuable training.

68. At the first Niagara camp full advantage was not taken of the presence of a sufficient number of Field Ambulances to do co-ordinated divisional work.

69. With few exceptions, the training of the Regimental Medical Services in 1911 has been a failure.

A very large number of regiments went to camp without any stretcher-bearer section, and sometimes when the section was there its training was most perfunctory, and no attempt was made to follow the schedule.

70. The importance of the medical service detailed to regiments cannot be over-estimated. Especial attention will be directed towards this service during 1912.

71. Little training was done at Petawawa with the Permanent Army Medical Corps. It is hoped, however, to enlarge on this considerably. At present the available personnel is only sufficient to care for the sick and to carry out the heavy sanitary work of the camp.

## SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

72. The usual Qualifying Courses were carried out at the Royal Schools of Instruction during the year. Provisional Schools of Instruction were formed at the following places:—

*Cavalry—*

Edmonton Alta.  
Vernon, B.C.  
Kamloops, B.C.

*Artillery—*

Montreal, P.Q.  
St. John, N.B.

*Infantry—*

Three Rivers, P.Q.  
Ottawa, Ont.  
Toronto, Ont.  
Kingston, Ont.  
Brantford, Ont.  
St. Catharines, Ont.  
Port Arthur, Ont.  
Kenora, Ont.  
Fort Francis, Ont.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Calgary, Alta.  
Edmonton, Alta.  
Vancouver, B.C.

*Canadian Army Service Corps—*

Montreal, P.Q.  
Ottawa, Ont.  
Toronto, Ont.  
Hamilton, Ont.  
Guelph, Ont.  
Kingston, Ont. (Cookery).



Winnipeg, Man.  
Calgary, Alta.

*Engineers—*  
Toronto, Ont.

*Medical—*  
Ottawa, Ont.  
Halifax, N.S.

#### MILITIA STAFF COURSES.

73. Classes in the theoretical portion of the Militia Staff Course were held at Montreal, P.Q.; Quebec, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont., and Halifax, N.S. The practical portion of the course was carried out at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

74. Fifteen officers attended and all passed the final examination. Fourteen certificates were granted.

75. A special Militia Staff Course was held at Winnipeg in the autumn, lasting for a period of five weeks.

Eight officers attended and passed the theoretical portion.

Seven officers attended and passed the final examination.

Twenty-one certificates in all were granted during the year.

#### CITY CORPS.

76. The following city corps carried out a portion of their training at training camps, viz.:—

	21st Regiment
	24th       “
6 days at Goderich Camp.	
	3rd Regiment
	5th       “
	65th       “
3 days at Farnham Camp.	
Composite Regiment from—	
	79th Regiment
	90th       “
	100th       “
4 days at Sewell Camp.	

#### RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA TRAINED DURING THE YEAR 1911.

77. The following return shows the number of officers and men of the Active Militia trained during the year 1911:—



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Camp, &c	AUTHORIZED ESTABLISHMENT.				NUMBER TRAINED.			UNTRAINED		
	Officers	N.C.O's and Men.	Total	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O's and Men.	Total.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O's and Men.
<i>District Camps</i>										
Goderich	241	2,767	3,008	123	128	1,258	1,386	70	113	1,509
Niagara	675	7,167	7,842	1,979	435	4,660	5,095	1,513	240	2,507
Barriefield	258	2,966	3,224	40	123	1,401	1,524	26	135	1,565
Petawawa	240	3,232	3,472	2,082	183	2,551	2,737	1,643	57	678
Farnham	237	2,204	2,441	1,772	144	1,771	1,915	1,424	93	433
Three Rivers	178	2,083	2,261	113	70	1,056	1,126	41	108	1,027
Levis	295	3,341	3,636	393	137	1,532	1,669	193	158	1,809
Sussex	233	2,646	2,879	897	164	2,430	2,594	740	69	216
Aldershot	276	3,006	3,282	368	216	2,550	2,775	330	60	447
Aldershot (Art)	39	557	596	266	25	352	377	156	14	205
Charlottetown.	44	501	545	91	38	474	512	78	6	27
Sewell	322	3,251	3,573	2,118	218	1,928	2,144	1,274	104	1,325
Kamloops	56	616	672	285	39	386	425	231	17	230
Calgary	146	1,416	1,562	1,250	98	843	941	737	48	573
Camp Staff	3,240	35,753	38,993	11,776	2,018	23,202	25,220	8,465	1,222	12,551
Brigade Staff	198	349	547	148	108	340	547	148		
Permanent Force	58	127	185	55	58	127	185	55		
	52	2,206	2,258	24	52	2,206	2,258	24		
Totals	3,548	38,435	41,983	12,003	2,326	25,884	28,210	8,692		
<i>Local Headquarters.</i>										
1st Division	106	1,168	1,274	18	85	1,057	1,142	15	21	111
2nd	263	3,344	3,607	49	235	3,338	3,573	48	28	6
3rd	190	2,244	2,433	40	178	2,064	2,242	46	21	180
4th	210	3,054	3,303	78	197	2,769	2,966	36	52	285
5th	89	1,092	1,181	13	61	1,044	1,105	10	24	48
6th	170	2,258	2,428	25	138	2,031	2,169	33	32	227
M. D. No. 10	132	1,483	1,615	20	133	1,315	1,438	15	9	168
"	120	1,421	1,541	15	104	1,165	1,269	9	16	250
"	66	740	806	10	58	538	596	7	8	202
District Camps	1,394	16,804	18,198	277	1,179	15,321	16,500	209	215	1,483
	3,548	38,435	41,983	12,003	2,326	25,884	28,210	8,692	1,222	12,551
Totals	4,942	55,239	60,181	12,280	3,505	41,205	44,710	8,901	1,437	14,034

NOTE—1 "Authorized Establishments" includes the following Corps relieved from training:—7th, 18th and 26th Field Batteries, Canadian Artillery, and 4th, 28th, 29th, 39th, 42nd, 46th, 55th, 64th and 83rd Regiments.  
2 This Return does not include units authorized but not yet organized  
3 Detail of figures of the following Regiments estimated only as complete returns have not yet been received. 1st and 3rd Regiments, Canadian Artillery, and 5th, 6th, 21st, 22nd, 38th, 53rd, 63rd, 66th, 72nd, 79th, 100th, 102nd and 103rd Regiments  
4 Cavalry city corps authorized to train in camp are shown under "District Camps."

E. F. JARVIS, Secretary,  
The Militia Council.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL

1911

From,—

*The Inspector-General,  
Canadian Militia.*

To,—

*The Secretary,  
Militia Council.*

OTTAWA, January 27, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Hon. the Minister in Militia Council, my report for 1911, upon the training and efficiency, suitability and sufficiency of equipment, and the readiness and fitness of the Military Forces of Canada for war, together with the condition of the fortifications and defences of the country.

## INTRODUCTORY.

2. The great extent of Canada, and the simultaneous training of a large part of the Forces, renders observance of the whole by one individual an impossibility during any one year. Hitherto, the Chief of the General Staff has undertaken a part of the duty, but, owing to his absence in England during the main training season, the duty fell upon the Adjutant-General, who inspected many of the camps in the East, while those in the West were taken by myself.

3. Besides the actual training of a large number of units, I have personally inspected all the large armouries, the Ordnance and Army Service Corps stores, rifle ranges, Divisional and District offices, as well as the quarters, barracks and personnel of the Permanent Corps throughout, save those at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

4. The Fortresses at Quebec, Levis and Halifax were also seen by me.

5. Abridged or full reports of all the foregoing have been made as they occurred.

6. Full opportunity for the training of the whole of the Active Militia was again arranged for, there being no curtailment in the vote, and to which was added a sum sufficient to enable a large portion of the Permanent Corps to be brought together at Petawawa for a month, under the immediate supervision of the Chief of the General Staff.

7. In the matter of training and efficiency, our forces, being divided into two classes, viz., the Instructional or Permanent, and the Active Militia or Non-Permanent, I will deal with their respective merits, each under its own denomination, and by arms and departments of the Service.

## ADMINISTRATION.

*(Divisional and District Offices.)*

8. All offices of this description were visited by me, and many of the records inspected, as well as the system of administration inquired into.

9. It was plainly visible that efforts were being made to meet the requirements of decentralization, but, in doing so, many minor matters which so materially



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affect a true knowledge being in possession of the Divisional or District Commander, such as qualification of officers, attendance at training, and a number of other records of a similar nature, had either been lost sight of, or were not up to date, and the information without value.

10. Another important point is the necessity for having all offices occupied by officers in charge of departments of a Division, located in the same building, which is not the case at present; consequently, the necessary combination for capable administration is not present, and delays as well as lack of information on the part of the Officer Commanding is often the result.

## ROYAL SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

11. One of the most important parts of our organization are the various Schools of Instruction, and it is very questionable if they are generally fulfilling their purpose. The doubt arises from the following difficulties which at present appear to nullify their usefulness:—

12. The easy opportunity of qualification afforded by Provisional Schools is the main factor.

13. The long journeys entailed in reaching, for instance, that at Kingston for Field Artillery, it being the only one of its kind in the Dominion; or that at Winnipeg, which caters for the whole of the Cavalry and Infantry of the West, is a further detriment.

14. It is also doubtful if that sympathy between teacher and pupil, so necessary to successful instruction, exists in all cases, or that instructors take sufficient pains to prepare and make their lectures and schemes interesting.

15. In so far as the actual instruction in drill is concerned, no fault can be found.

16. That the knowledge necessary to an officer or non-commissioned officer can be obtained at a Provisional School, is ridiculous to suppose, and if those aspiring to rank and responsibility are not able to devote the time required for a course at the school of their own arm, then our prospect of military efficiency becomes a doubtful issue.

17. Again, the education of officers and non-commissioned officers cannot be complete without practical instruction in interior economy, which is only to be obtained through living in barracks or camp, and which at present is not in all cases possible; for example, I would draw attention to the conditions at the Royal School of Infantry, Quebec.

18. The reason given by officers and non-commissioned officers for their preference of the Provisional School, is the saving of time which their private business or calling demands, but if their military responsibilities were distinctly understood by them in the first place, viz., that in their hands are placed the subsistence, health and lives of others, during periods of training or service; that a military organization is a large business concern in which system, energy and knowledge are the requisites, and that the real object of the Force is the preservation of the country, I am sure that the intelligence and patriotism of the Canadian would rise to meet the emergency.

19. The distribution of these Schools is also open to question; that at Fredericton could, with advantage, be combined with the one at Halifax, and thus assure the increased interest and better instruction which a large garrison naturally provides, as well as lessen the cost of the upkeep of an additional station.

20. If schools of all arms were maintained at large centres, such as Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Calgary and Esquimalt, the interest, convenience and efficiency of all concerned would be greatly increased.



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21. Another important point in connection with our Military Schools, is their instructional equipment and quarters.

22. During my inspections of these institutions, conditions were apparent under both these headings, which militate against proper instruction and study, through the absence of comfortable and adequately equipped lecture or class, and individual rooms.

23. There is an alternative for the provisional and permanent system, viz., the Perambulating School, the advantage of which would consist in its moving from place to place for fixed periods, and providing at each a course upon the same lines as given at a permanent school. Such a school, however, would have its limitations in the matter of practical demonstration of military training and administration, and there is doubt of even its ability to fully meet the requirements.

#### PERMANENT UNITS.

24. In the maintenance of the Permanent Units up to their respective establishments, difficulty is found, arising mainly from the abundance of employment that exists in all walks of life.

25. But few Canadian born enlist, the majority of recruits obtained being immigrants from Great Britain, most of whom have had previous experience, and are, therefore, a desirable type.

26. At present the Force is some 372 officers and men under strength, a condition which in such garrisons as Halifax, Quebec, and Esquimalt, where the duties of preserving and maintaining military properties are greatest, seriously affects efficiency.

27. The efficiency of most of the combatant units has been greatly improved by the month's experience of combined training at Petawawa in August last, particularly "Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)," and No. 2 Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, which, for the first time, had the opportunity of taking part in such work.

28. The "Royal Canadian Dragoons" may be considered as in good order; the practice of "hogging" the horses' manes in this unit cannot, however, be commended; it is neither ornamental nor useful.

29. The recent field training given to "Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)" at Petawawa, was of great advantage, but its usefulness as an instructional corps is lost to a great degree, through delay in the organization of the second squadron, and for the same reason a number of officers are idle.

30. The "Royal Canadian Artillery", though under-manned, maintains a high standard of efficiency.

31. The "Royal Canadian Engineers" are fulfilling their duties satisfactorily, in so far as fortress requirements and works and repairs are concerned, but I cannot think their association with similar units of the Active Militia, from an instructional point of view, is as close as it should be.

32. The headquarter companies of "The Royal Canadian Regiment" are well in hand and efficient, but weaknesses appear in the administration of the outlying companies which require attention.

33. A change of stations and personnel, at regular intervals, might produce good results.

34. The musketry of the Permanent Force has been carried out in accordance with the syllabus laid down in Musketry Regulations, 1909, which is of a most practical character, embodying preliminary training, grouping, bulls-eye shooting, and field practices.

35. Owing to the many demands on the Permanent Force during the summer months, in connection with the training of the Active Militia, very little time is



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left for rifle practice, but, with a few exceptions, the musketry has been as well carried out as circumstances permitted. The interest displayed by the young officer, however, does not always appear as keen as it should be.

36. In the matter of gun practice of the Artillery, similar conditions and remarks obtain as in the preceding paragraph, except as contained in the last sentence.

37. The condition of the various permanent units of the departmental corps varies.

38. Those of the Medical and Pay Corps appear well administered, supervised, and provided both in personnel and materiel.

39. In the Ordnance, weaknesses are apparent, arising principally from the fusion with the old Civilian Stores Branch, and consequent introduction of many individuals who had not been educated up to the higher qualifications necessary to the administration of so technical a department, and are now possibly too advanced in years to apply themselves to new conditions arising from reorganization under military regulations. A handicap is also placed upon the Corps through want of proper storehouses and fittings, consequently congestion and untidiness prevail at a number of the depôts, which must interfere with the heavy duties entailed at certain periods annually.

40. Among the personnel are many in all ranks possessed of capability and zeal; others again whose duties are only performed perfunctorily, while owing to the want of barracks or quarters near-by the several stores and offices, the officers and men are obliged to live in private houses, scattered about, and lose the advantages of military association and discipline, so essential to the soldier, besides being difficult to supervise or assemble in case of emergency.

41. The Army Service Corps has not yet acquired the efficiency necessary to its importance, because of its hurried organization and feverish anxiety to at once undertake duties in which a thorough grounding had not been obtained, with the result that its personnel contains a number who fail to comply with many of the essentials of the Corps.

42. This Department of the Permanent Service, involving so many important factors in the general efficiency of a military force, should be sound in its organization, and fully capable of educating similar units of the Active Militia, and others whose duties bring them in contact.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

*(General.)*

43. As has already been stated, provision was made for training the whole of the Militia in 1911, either at Camps of Instruction or local headquarters, but unfortunately a large number failed to take advantage of the opportunity.

44. The weakness in units was almost entirely confined to the Infantry Arm at Camps of Instruction, in substantiation of which a comparison between the authorized establishment and actual strength will be found under the heading "Infantry", para. 103.

45. Various explanations of this shortage are given, such as smallness of pay, the necessity for a certain standard in musketry, and the general prosperity which made the demand for labour abnormal; the latter may be taken as the real cause of the falling off.

46. The weakness in the rank and file, however, is not really of so much moment, but it is the shortage in officers, and the lack of qualification in both officers and non-commissioned officers which is to be deplored, and which reduces the efficiency of our Force; a condition which permeates more or less the various branches of the Service, though mainly, as already noted, that of the Infantry.



47. In commenting upon the absence of knowledge found among officers, it is only fair to report that there are some who have spared neither time nor money to fit themselves for their immediate, as well as higher duties, and I should be unjust in failing to acknowledge the sacrifices made, also the enthusiasm shown by those officers who have passed the examination for the "Tactical Fitness" or the "Militia Staff Courses" or who are now preparing for similar ordeals. They may be comparatively few, but the example has been set, and the hope is that it may have a large following.

48. The shortage in the establishment and qualification of officers are not the only weaknesses that strike one at Camps of Instruction, though bad enough; but what is even worse is the number absent with or without leave from training, or on trivial excuses from parades and duties.

49. In connection with the upkeep of establishments, I cannot forbear drawing attention to the vicious custom, that has more than once come under my observation, viz., the publication in local newspapers of advertisements containing inducements of a picnic variety with a view to enrolling men for camps, the result being that the "loafer" class is in evidence on the assembly of the unit.

50. Again, the eye has been constantly offended with the lack of uniformity in the dress of officers, and for no apparent reason than the desire to flatter individual vanity, by appearing in a dress different from his companions, or suitable to complexion or proportions.

51. The same disparity was observable in units, though such was attributable in many instances to the want of proper clothing in Ordnance Stores for issue, or changes in the regulations, or where corps were not yet entitled to receive the latest pattern.

52. The introduction of the new service uniform has proved a boon to non-commissioned officers and men, and gives great satisfaction, being both serviceable and smart, if properly worn.

53. A definite mode of wearing the straw hat should be prescribed, at least regimentally, in order to ensure uniformity, and officers should be obliged to provide themselves with a distinctive service dress to assimilate with that of the men.

54. On the subject of hats, that of the "Stetson" pattern appears a useless commodity, and an article for abolition.

55. A general disregard exists amongst Infantry units of the necessity for having their equipment assembled ready for use when required, consequently it is lying about in boxes, forgotten and uncared for.

#### CAVALRY.

56. A vital necessity for the training of the mounted branches is room, but in few camps is such to be found; therefore, until adequate training grounds are available, no substantial improvement in advanced training can be expected in Cavalry.

57. The quality of the horses brought to the several camps in 1911 was generally fair, but not equal to what would be produced if the pay was somewhat increased, as was shown in the West, where a special increase had been granted for the Artillery and Army Service Corps units. However, conditions in localities differ, and much depends upon the character of the squadron officers as to what class of animals owners will entrust them with.

58. In the matter of efficiency, the units in the West show to better advantage generally than those in the East, their superiority being in riding, horsemanship and keenness, although in the 2nd, 4th and 6th Divisions are to be found units whose efficiency maintains them in the first rank.



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59. The tendency is still strong in the direction of training on the lines of Cavalry proper, and neglecting that of the role assigned our troops, and for which they are armed and equipped, viz., "Mounted Rifles".

60. In classifying the efficiency of the 33 units, a fair estimate may be obtained from the following:—

Good . . . . .	16
Fair . . . . .	13
Indifferent . . . . .	4

61. The saddlery at camps I found none too well looked after, but this condition generally arises from lack of care previous to arrival, owing to the absence of proper storage facilities.

62. All units are now furnished with the "Colonial" pattern, which seems to give general satisfaction.

63. The equipment in possession of Cavalry units may be considered as suitable, save that issued for the purpose of carrying the rifle.

64. Carelessness in the enlistment of so-called farriers and shoeing-smiths was evident at some of the camps, for on examination many were found devoid of the least technical knowledge of their trades.

## ARTILLERY.

*(Field.)*

65. That the Field Artillery is our most efficient arm, is generally conceded, yet though individual enthusiasm, careful instruction, together with the advantages afforded by increased length of training, and the use of the Petawawa Camp site, place the majority of units on a higher plane, there are still a few confined to the limited training areas of the extreme East and West, who fail to maintain the general average.

66. Were larger manœuvre areas available in the latter sections, results equally good might certainly be looked for from the local batteries.

67. All the brigades, save two, trained well up to their establishments, three being complete, and five of the ten brigades, with three individual batteries of other brigades, can be reported in thoroughly good order; the remainder, for the reasons already assigned, lack the standard necessary for so high a stamp of efficiency.

68. The advantage of the concurrent training and gun practice is thus strongly accentuated, and if similar accommodation to that given at Petawawa was afforded, the units to whom that camp is now inaccessible would gladly accept this mode of training, rather than do their twelve days' training in one place, and four days' practice at Petawawa, with an interval intervening, and the result that it is very often impossible to get the detachments for the latter together again.

69. The absence of four brigade commanders from Petawawa Camp must be reported as unfortunate, for that being the only ground that admits of the exercise of fire tactics under active service conditions, it would appear imperative that the tactical commanders should be present with their units throughout.

70. Another evidence of apathy occurred in connection with the training provided for the officers of Brigade Ammunition Columns, and for which every facility was given; only two attended.

71. The system of attaching an officer instructor to each brigade, and a sergeant-instructor to each battery, proved very beneficial.

72. The horses brought for training, except in the 3rd Brigade, showed an improvement over last year, although, generally speaking, but few were up to the requirements for active service.



*(Heavy.)*

73. Progress is being made in the training of the Heavy Artillery, whose units are beginning to realize the necessity for more practical experience.

74. Of the six batteries, one composite and one complete carried out the sixteen days' course at Petawawa; the remaining did twelve days at local headquarters and four days at Petawawa, but, as in the case of Field Batteries, this latter disconnected mode of training can never produce the necessary standard of efficiency.

75. The City Corps system of training, hitherto adopted for Heavy Artillery, has not permitted the acquisition of a knowledge of camp discipline, duties, or interior economy; nor of riding, driving or horsemanship, all so important in the full development of this arm, but under improved conditions these deficiencies will no doubt soon be remedied.

*(Coast Defence.)*

76. The training of the Coast Defence branch of Artillery cannot be claimed to have been entirely satisfactory.

77. Under the present distribution of the training syllabus, much time is wasted, and until the several units can be brought together at or near one of the forts, for the full period, no real proficiency can be hoped for.

78. The officers appear interested, as a rule, and the men are generally of good physique, intelligence, and of the proper stamp, so that under a revised system decided improvement should be in order.

## ENGINEERS.

79. The progress made in the organization of new units for this arm is slow, the difficulty being in procuring officers and men with the necessary technical knowledge upon which to build the military structure.

80. Individuals of this type are particularly busy men, and allege they cannot afford the time required for training in camp. Such conditions, from a military standpoint, are unfortunate, as the deficiency of this branch, ever increasing in importance, cannot be too strongly deprecated.

81. Desirable officers for this arm should be obtainable from cadets of the Royal Military College.

82. Two field companies are now in progress of formation, viz., one at Kingston, Ont., in connection with the Science Department of Queen's University; the other at North Vancouver, B.C., with possibilities for one each at Winnipeg and Calgary; but in the 1st and 5th Divisions no units exist, nor can I learn that there is any likelihood of their organization—a very serious drawback in the development of the present scheme of mobilization.

83. The efficiency of existing units has certainly improved during the past season, as three of the five were sent to Petawawa Camp, and there enabled to obtain a much more extensive training under competent instructors than had hitherto been available in the restricted areas of their local camps.

84. The unit now most lacking field work is No. 4 Company at Montreal, which has always been permitted to train at local headquarters.

85. At Petawawa also were concentrated the several Telegraph Detachments, and to them was opened a broader and more technical instruction than heretofore.

86. The one omission in the training at Petawawa was the fact that more opportunity was not given to Engineer units to work with other arms.



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87. Complaint is made, and I think with reason, that the period of training of field companies of this branch is too short, and that an extension from twelve to sixteen days is necessary.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

88. This corps, on a basis of reorganization, has made material progress during the last year, its training being of a more advanced character, and upon stricter lines. Its officers now, I think, fully realize the importance and highly technical cast of their duties, and, with very few exceptions, are most enthusiastically responding to the requirements.

89. The selection of officers for this service entails the most careful scrutiny on the part of those from whom the recommendations emanate, as in no other branch does "dead wood" so materially mar efficiency as in the Corps of Guides.

90. Hitherto, in the eyes of many, little or no thought has been given to its value and responsibilities, consequently it has been looked upon as a comfortable refuge for such as desired rank and uniform without the attending sacrifices.

INFANTRY.

91. In reporting upon this, the strongest arm of our Force, I shall have to deal with two distinct headings, in so far as the method of their training is carried out, viz., the "City" and the "Rural" Corps.

(City Corps.)

92. Necessity may appear to warrant, in a measure, this difference, but while City Corps can for the most part be kept up to strength, well drilled and properly regulated in interior economy, no one will think of asserting that this can ever become an efficient element of defence without field training; consequently, the step that was initiated in the scheme for 1911, viz., that of a few days in camp for these units, is certainly one in the right direction, and it is hoped will be further elaborated.

93. Few units of the City Corps, however, were represented in recent camps, but these deserve enumeration and were as follows:—

*1st Division at Goderich, Ont.—*

24th "Kent Regiment" of Chatham, Ont., in full strength for six days.

21st "Essex Fusiliers" of Windsor, Ont., in partial strength for four days.

*4th Division at Farnham, Que.—*

3rd "Victoria Rifles", 5th "Royal Highlanders", 65th Carabiniers, "Mont-Royal" of Montreal, in partial strength for three days.

*No. 10 Military District at Sewell, Manitoba—*

79th "Cameron Highlanders", 90th "Winnipeg Rifles", 100th "Grenadiers" of Winnipeg, one Company each for three days.

94. Although the proposition of recruiting in City Corps is more easy than in the Rural, it must not be presumed that it follows that all the first named are up to strength; many find difficulty in so doing, and are often obliged to enroll immature youths in their ranks to make a respectable showing in point of numbers.

95. Neither is the drill and interior economy of many up to the mark; a smattering of squad and arm drill, and into the ranks the recruit goes, dubbed as an efficient soldier, before he knows, in a military sense, his right foot from his left.

96. Further, in the matter of the system of administration, weaknesses and



neglect are often met with in the enrolment of men, the record of attendance, the keeping of clothing and equipment ledgers and the conduct of correspondence.

97. There are City Corps against whom all the foregoing charges may assuredly be brought, and whose value to the country is nil; on the other hand, there are those whose strength, drill, administration and enthusiasm are most praiseworthy, and against whom but one weakness can be charged, viz., that of inexperience in field training.

98. In order, however, to reach the stage of efficiency referred to, requires, under present conditions, many sacrifices and much labour on the part of the leading officers of units, and the complaint from them is strong and continuous, that owing to the work entailed they cannot in justice to their own affairs properly fulfil the responsibilities of their appointments.

99. As the most desirable and energetic of our officers are found among the successful business and professional men, it would seem very necessary that something be done towards encouraging their connection with the Militia by lightening their duties, and no better scheme in that direction presents itself to me, than the provision of paid adjutants and sergeant-majors.

100. In dress and smartness of appearance, the units of the City Corps are as a rule very creditable, and all maintain at least one good band, many two, and in a few cases three; the two latter would appear an extravagance when allowed at the expense of the small establishment of the rank and file.

101. The relative efficiency of the total number of City Corps (41) may be considered as under:—

Good . . . . .	15
Fair . . . . .	21
Indifferent . . . . .	3
Disorganized . . . . .	2

(Rural Corps.)

102. Coming to the Rural Corps, a similar classification of efficiency for the year 1911 to that given to the Cavalry and City Corps may be of interest, and stands as under, the total units numbering 58:—

Good . . . . .	8
Fair . . . . .	29
Indifferent . . . . .	18
Disorganized . . . . .	3

103. The establishment authorized for the year's training of the Rural Infantry was:—

	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.
Establishment . . . . .	1,459	16,825
The number trained . . . . .	1,019	11,558
Leaving untrained . . . . .	440	5,267

bearing out my previous remarks upon the meagreness of the attendance.

104. That any great degree of efficiency has been attained at the several camps, I cannot conscientiously report. The time available is no doubt too limited, but even as it is, much better results would be apparent if officers and non-commissioned officers were able to instruct, command and administer. That these qualities



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are lacking is only too obvious, and until remedied no improvement can possibly be looked for. Intelligence is not the element wanting, but as I have already pointed out, the absence of a full appreciation of the importance of the duties assumed is the root of the evil.

105. Proper qualification of the officers would soon bring about that of the non-commissioned officers, the ignorance of whom is naturally, under present conditions, mainly due to the lack of example and supervision of their leaders.

106. Touching upon the subject of administration, there are a few units in which a very good system prevails throughout, and where both regimental and company records are practically complete and up to date, but I regret to say that in the majority of regiments many of the requisite books are missing, and a lack of method in the care of those in use. Defects were most apparent in the Regimental Order Books, Record of Officers' Services, Digest of Services, Duty Roster and Register of Correspondence, while in the companies, little was known of the Section Pocket Book or Roll Book, and Service Rolls were anything but well kept.

107. Arms are, in many instances, not properly cared for during camp, and often arrive in a dirty state from lack of accommodation and facilities for care at local headquarters.

## ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

108. The services of supply and transport, allotted to the Canadian Army Service Corps, are being attended to with zeal and method by nearly all its units, but there are two or three in which evidence of these qualities is not visible.

109. The duties that fall to the lot of this Corps are by no means a sinecure, but rather downright hard work, devoid of all glamour or excitement.

110. Doubtless owing to this fact, more or less difficulty has arisen in the organization of the many new units that are necessary to complete the several Divisions, for in all parts of Canada excellent material can be found in a combination of the business man and the mechanic of the city or town with the farmer in the country.

111. A recent regulation, whereby some of the most experienced and capable senior officers of the Corps were transferred to the "Reserve", thus losing the effect of their enthusiasm and ability, has had a tendency to reduce its efficiency, but it is hoped that the mistake will soon be remedied; the Force cannot afford to lose the continuous services of such officers.

## ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

112. Since its inception, the Army Medical Corps has made steady progress, and each year received commendation for its increasing efficiency and spirit.

113. It has had advantages in the form of equipment and encouragement that have not fallen to the share of other branches; but, on the other hand, it has had the determination and enthusiasm to learn its job, and then put into practice the knowledge attained, thus justifying the confidence placed.

114. From a technical standpoint, there are perhaps weaknesses in the medical administration not apparent to the ordinary soldier, but in matters of sanitation, organization and better care of the sick, great strides have certainly been made, as the much reduced returns of the sick in camps clearly show.

115. The two general hospitals recently organized appear to work satisfactorily, and three field ambulances have been added to the Corps during the past year, appearing in camp with a fairly strong personnel.

116. Additional units are still needed, and their ultimate organization probable.

117. The regimental sections of Stretcher Bearers cannot be termed effective, and so far the experiment appears to have been a failure.



## SIGNALLING.

118. Progress and increased efficiency in this branch may, I think, be safely reported as the result of the year's training in all arms except the Cavalry and Garrison Artillery, who do not yet seem to appreciate the importance of it in connection with their respective requirements. There also appears much diffidence among the units of the 4th Division, which, it is hoped, will disappear in the coming year.

119. The interest in signalling is evidently growing, as many units, hitherto more or less indifferent about taking it up, have now sent men to the several classes.

120. No better evidence of the progress made can be presented than the comparisons given below of the results of the years 1910 and 1911.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.	Totals.
1910.....	150	135	592	877
1911.....	258	300	585	1,143

121. Of the regimental units, the 38th "Dufferin Rifles" of Brantford, Ont., has obtained the highest figure of merit.

122. In addition to the courses at local headquarters and Camps of Instruction, a special course was given at Petawawa during the training of the Permanent Corps in August last. The object of this course was to train officers and non-commissioned officers in the more advanced work, and to ensure uniformity of system in the inspection of corps, and examination of individuals.

123. The attendance of this course reached eight officers and six non-commissioned officers, coming from all parts of the Dominion. It lasted a month, and very satisfactory results were obtained.

124. The condition of the Canadian Signalling Corps, now numbering thirteen sections, may, for the most part, be reported as good.

125. No. 8 Section, St. John, N.B., is rated as the most efficient.

## MUSKETRY.

126. The Musketry in Camps of Instruction was, as a rule, carried out in accordance with the plan laid down in "Instructions for Training, 1911".

127. As a large percentage of recruits are sent to camps entirely ignorant of the rifle, much time is necessarily expended in preliminary instruction. This part of the work appeared to be well carried out, and full use made of the different apparatus supplied.

128. Owing to the lack of range accommodation, and the short training period, very little practice beyond 100 and 200 yards was effected, and this, while satisfactory in a measure, cannot be considered sufficient training commensurate with the need.

129. The provision of squadron and company armouries where preliminary musketry instruction could be carried out by means of sub-target guns and gallery shooting during the winter months, and increased range accommodation, which larger camp sites would give, are here again presented in a marked degree.

130. In City Corps there is an improvement, but the results are still far from satisfactory. A small percentage of certain units can be rated as first-class marksmen, while the majority are indifferent, or without any knowledge whatever of the weapon with which they are armed beyond the handling of it on parade.

131. The preliminary musketry of recruits in many city units is lacking in system, or practically neglected altogether, and men are frequently allowed on service ranges before they understand the first principles of aiming or pressing the trigger. The musketry of City Corps has the semblance of bulls-eye shooting in



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preparation for Provincial and Dominion prize meetings, while practice at moving or disappearing targets is not encouraged, or only carried out in a few units by a very small number of enthusiasts.

132. And, again, very little, if any, attempt is made to carry out or interest men in "Judging Distance", a branch of training in which officers and non-commissioned officers are particularly deficient.

133. As shown under the heading of "Rifle Ranges", many of the units training at local headquarters are without ranges, and consequently are practically untrained in Musketry.

134. Better supervision of the preliminary instruction, which can be carried out on miniature ranges in all city armouries, is the first step towards ultimate efficiency, followed by the provision of field ranges at large centres, and the final assistance of the Dominion and Provincial Associations through emphasizing in their programmes of matches the importance of Active Service Competitions.

## DISCIPLINE.

135. In the observance of discipline by the Active Militia, there exists a decided laxness; not owing to the commission of serious crimes, or the exhibition of rank insubordination, but rather in the evasion of duties and responsibilities, the performance of which cannot be avoided without disjointing the whole structure of military efficiency.

136. Here again appears the example of the officer, for if he shirks or slights regulations or orders by not showing promptness in the acceptance and compliance with such, how can he enforce obedience, or expect it from those under him?

## ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

137. In commenting upon this subject, I must note that the recent arrival and probable early distribution of the latest Heavy, Field and Horse Artillery guns, the partial issue of the improved Government rifle, and a quantity of new "Web" equipment, has somewhat relieved our most urgent needs, but very much more requires to be done in the same direction before we can feel satisfied that we are, at any rate, as well provided as "the other fellow".

138. For Cavalry, the much vexed question of an effective mode of carrying the rifle is still undetermined, a circumstance much to be regretted.

139. Respecting the care of armament and equipment in possession of units, conditions are varied, and consequently so are the results.

140. In the Artillery and Engineer units, for which caretakers are, as a rule, provided, the condition and care can safely be classed as good. In units of the same arms which have not paid-caretakers, a much less satisfactory report must be made.

141. In units of the Cavalry, Infantry and Departmental Corps, classed as "City Corps", or quartered in the larger armouries, stores of every description are generally well kept; but in the Rural Corps, which labour under such disadvantages from lack of storage facilities, little can be looked for, and that little is easily found.

142. While the existing Engineer units are fairly well provided, the equipment necessary for new units is wanting for Field Troops, Companies and Telegraph Sections, to which should be added a certain quantity of bridging necessities.

143. Of equipment for the Army Medical Corps, there appears a supply, either on hand or under order, sufficient for the mobilization of six divisions.

144. In Signalling equipment, that in stores or in possession of detachments is enough for present purposes.

145. The provision of more water carts of some description seems an absolute and an urgent necessity, in order that means may be provided for furnishing water



to men when at drill in Camps of Instruction. Under present conditions, water has to be hawked about in pails by fatigues detailed for the purpose, a most unsoldierly practice, as well as loss of training to a number of men.

#### ARMOURIES.

146. Perhaps the most urgent need of our Militia is Armouries for the Rural Corps, both as means of providing a home as it were for non-commissioned officers and men, and the care and protection of the arms and equipment for which the commanders of units are responsible.

147. In connection with the large majority of City Corps, comfortable and adequate quarters are either provided or being arranged for, and the consequence is that comparatively little trouble is experienced in keeping up the strength of these units, and their stores can be maintained in good order and safety; but in the case of the unfortunate Rural Squadron or Company, very few have a place to rest "their heads", and resort has to be made to a small room on the top flight, or a shed, the cost of which to the commanding officer is generally more than his allowances. Space is lacking for a proper arrangement of his arms, equipment, etc., or the cleaning of them, so everything is piled practically in a heap, and the military pride attending order and system is lost, with the result that interest fails, the unit trains much under strength, accurate accounting is impossible, besides the risk of the loss of the whole outfit by fire.

148. Buildings to meet the requirements need not be expensive, and generally sites can be procured from municipalities free of cost.

149. Another point in favour of the provision of this accommodation, would be the effective aid given to the development and maintenance of the present scheme for mobilization, having due regard to the establishment of fittings and equipment to meet war strength requirements.

150. In conjunction with other inspection duties, I was able to include nearly all the existing Government armouries in the Dominion, and found them, more or less, adequate and in good order, and the caretaking staff generally capable, but the introduction of a civilian element thwarts the original intention of the employment of trained and deserving soldiers.

#### CAMP SITES.

151. No material progress can possibly be made towards real efficiency without the aid of camp grounds of large area, and these are needed in the worst way. The question has been annually referred to for many years, but much has yet to be accomplished.

152. In my peregrinations during the past two years, I have seen all in use, both Government owned, or hired for the purpose, and only one, viz., that at Petawawa, is if anything like sufficient area and under Militia control.

153. At Sewell, Man., and Calgary, Alta., ample and suitable grounds are available, belonging to the Interior and Indian Departments, respectively, from which the right of using during the training season might reasonably be effected.

154. At Aldershot, N.S., and Lévis, Que., the camp sites are in the hands of the Militia Department, but both are so limited as to be of little use. Additional land adjoining could no doubt be obtained in each case, but if not enough, or too expensive, then each of these Provinces contains wild or vacant lands that would serve the purpose, and might be acquired in the same manner as that of Petawawa.

155. The remaining sites belonging to the Militia Department are Sussex, N.B., Three Rivers and Farnham, Que., Kingston, Niagara and London, Ont.



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156. None of these are of the least use for anything but drill purposes, nor is it likely that more ground can be obtained in their respective neighbourhoods, the country being too well settled.

157. The only recourse, therefore, that appears in the latter cases, is the provision of a site of proper magnitude in each divisional area or large district.

158. The longer action is delayed, the more difficult it will be to obtain land, and in the meantime money is being spent on training that does not yield its full value.

## RIFLE RANGES.

159. In the provision of rifle ranges, much has been done of recent years, and there are now fifty of what might be called Government ranges. Forty of these are in good order, and meet the requirements of the local units, except perhaps at Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., and Lévis, Que., where the facilities available are inadequate to meet the necessities of both Militia and the many local Cadet Corps. The remaining ten require repairs to a greater or less extent.

160. In a few localities are to be found ranges provided and supported by Civilian Rifle Clubs, but these are generally of a makeshift character, and limited in use.

161. The following important centres are still unserved, viz.: Chatham, Peterborough, Windsor and St. Catharines, Ont.; Bury, Waterloo, Joliette and Rimouski, Que.; Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Macleod and Vernon in the West; and the urgency of their needs in this respect cannot be too strongly advocated.

162. The weakness of our largest and most complete ranges, is the lack of facilities for practice at unknown distances and varied targets.

## BARRACKS AND STOREHOUSES.

163. The condition generally of barracks, stables, storehouses and magazines is not good. Of the two first named, those at Halifax, Quebec, St. Johns, London, Winnipeg and Esquimalt, are in fair order, and with a few changes could be made sufficient for the troops allotted; but if the present force is to be retained at Kingston, new barracks and stables with an infirmary are indispensable.

164. At Toronto, the situation has for years been congested and unsanitary, and although a new site has been purchased, and the money voted for the erection of a new establishment, no real steps have been taken towards an alleviation of the situation.

165. For new buildings at Montreal, a similar condition prevails, while at Calgary, the centre of a large and rapidly increasing force, the absence of buildings to house the already authorized and partially organized squadron of the "Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)" gives rise to complaint and dissatisfaction.

166. Much also is required towards the provision of store buildings and magazines.

167. In the important centres, I find Halifax, St. John, N.B., Quebec, Ottawa, London, Winnipeg and Esquimalt, fairly well served, but in Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Calgary, the opposite obtains, notwithstanding the fact that stores of immense value are contained in the buildings at these stations, with more or less doubt as to their safety.



## FORTRESSES.

168. Two of these have been inspected by me during the year, viz., those at Quebec and Halifax, in which both the armament and works were found in good order. The works at Lévis are not yet complete.

## MOBILIZATION.

169. In case of mobilization, we would at once face a dilemma regarding the provision of horses and vehicles.

170. Some years ago, with a view to meeting this contingency, the enlistment of transport wagons and teams was carried out with fair success, but the annual financial outlay thus incurred was evidently considered not worth the inadequate service assured by this means, and the scheme has been abandoned.

171. A substitute in the form of a record of all available horses fit for military purposes is supposed to be in operation, but so far I have been unable to find such in the course of my inspections.

172. The question of mobilization stores is also a very important item, and one that should receive attention at the earliest date possible.

173. I shall not pretend to dilate upon the subject here, but later on will endeavour to place my views in a more concrete form before the Hon. the Minister in Militia Council.

## BOOKS.

174. I am obliged to take up the question of the manuals and books of record, prescribed by regulations, for use in the training and administration of the Militia.

175. Having already made references in this report to the defective and absent records, for which officers commanding units are responsible, it would be well to provide against the common excuse offered in such cases, viz., "not procurable but on requisition."

176. Whether this statement is generally correct, I am not prepared to say, but the list of books (educational and record) though extensive, should be kept on hand for distribution when required, thus enabling Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts to enforce more attention to this part of the interior economy of corps in their respective commands than at present can reasonably be insisted upon.

## MILITARY TRAINING IN UNIVERSITIES.

177. The Military Training in Universities, inaugurated some three years ago, has not made the progress that was hoped for.

178. Small classes have been formed at McGill from which a few qualified, and this winter lectures on military subjects are again being given at the same University, but with only a fair attendance; and a similar course at Toronto. The main object, however, that of qualifying large numbers of the best educated men of the country to become officers of the Militia, has not materialized.

179. In reporting this failure I must give credit to the Science departments of both Toronto and Queen's Universities, for the provision by the former of a section of the 2nd Field Company of Engineers, and by the latter, a complete company of the same arm, now being organized.

180. That our universities can do yeoman service by developing the spirit of patriotism, was proved beyond question in the example of the company furnished



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from the Toronto University in the strenuous times of 1861 and 1866, and many of whose members died in action, while others have since been foremost in the efficient maintenance of the Militia Force.

## CADET CORPS.

181. As my duties do not cover the inspection of Cadet Corps, any knowledge I may have acquired of their condition, has been obtained through the records kept at the headquarters of divisions and districts, together with what has been picked up from natural cursory inquiry.

182. The organization is evidently increasing rapidly, is showing steadiness and smartness in drill, and developing both interest and skill in musketry.

183. In connection with musketry, I gather that there is a marked improvement in the interest taken by Cadets, and the Dominion and the Provincial Rifle Associations are to be commended for the efforts made to encourage their attendance at prize meetings.

184. Any encouragement given this service naturally redounds to the advantage of the Militia Force.

185. The Cadet Instructors are also doing a great deal in the same direction by qualifying themselves at the School or Schools of Musketry, and thus becoming fit to train those in their immediate charge.

186. The appointment of special officers for supervising the training of these corps seems a necessity in view of their rapid development.

## RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

187. Wherever Government Ranges are installed, the interest in musketry is maintained and fostered through Rifle Associations (Military), and the several Provincial organizations led by that of the Dominion.

188. In many places, Civilian Rifle Associations are established, which, where regular ranges cannot be found, furnish their own, but although this class of association was instituted with a view to encouraging the youth and early manhood of the country to become proficient with the rifle, they have not in my experience fulfilled their object. It would appear better to allot the money spent upon such organizations towards the similar development of Cadet Corps.

## SUMMARY.

189. It may be thought that this report bears harshly upon the condition of our Militia Force, considering the difficulties that face it in nearly every direction, and it is, therefore, perhaps incumbent upon me to state the basis upon which my remarks are founded, viz., the personal experience of many years' service in the Permanent and Active Militia, both under peace and war conditions, during the last two of which, I have been enabled to inspect and ascertain the constitution of the personnel of every unit in the Dominion, as well as the immediate surroundings and appurtenances of nearly all.

190. I am not arrogating to myself the discovery of new defects, but simply repeating and affirming, with possibly more detail, the views annunciated by General Sir John French, and my predecessor, Major General Sir Percy Lake.

191. And now I should like to enlarge a little further on the situation.

192. The main obstacles to our efficiency present themselves in two forms, each the opposite of the other, viz., lack of money on one hand, and the profusion of it in the form of successful enterprises on the other. The former militating against the provision of armouries, armament and equipment, rifle ranges and



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training grounds, and so placing obstacles in the prosecution of effective training in its full significance; the latter preventing individuals from sparing the time necessary to fit themselves for the military duties they have assumed, or desire to undertake, owing to the pecuniary loss likely to follow neglect of their private affairs, if present opportunities are ignored.

193. Under these circumstances, it cannot be wondered that in the Active Militia at least, serious thought is not given to the consequences sure to follow the neglect of preparation for what personal observation and history prove inevitably fall to the lot of the successful and unguarded, be it an individual or a nation.

194. In the maintenance of a Force for the defence of our possessions, its necessity is at once conceded; that the cost of our present one is far less than any similar organization in the world, can be proved beyond doubt, while the conviction that we have more to lose than any other country daily obtains increased strength.

195. In the face of this last named fact, is it not imperative that we possess a military force adequate to bear the first brunt of conflict, or at any rate cause the invader to stop and think on the threshold?

196. Can it be truthfully asserted that such is our present state, or that the object is not worthy of a whole hearted and determined effort to gain so desirable an end, in so far as energy, intelligence and money permits?

197. Have not the plaudits awarded for a church or ceremonial parade lulled us into the belief that we are fit and capable for any military strain coincident with invasion, and in the continuance of that assumption, are we not encouraging a rude awakening some day, to find ourselves far short of such a consummation, with the result, irreparable loss?

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. OTTER, *Colonel,*

*(Temporary Major-General),*

*Inspector-General.*







